REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1954-55

PARTS I AND II

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Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

CONTENTS

PART I

CHAPTER I.

SECTION		PAGE
	General	1–12

CHAPTER II—*Protection.*

i.	(*a*) The Mysore Legislative Assembly	13
	(*b*) The Mysore Legislative Council	16
ii.	(*a*) Legislative Enactments	19
	(*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore	23
iii.	Police	33
iv.	Criminal Justice	37
v.	Civil Justice	42
vi.	Prisons	44
vii.	Registration of Assurance	47
viii.	Beggar Relief Scheme	49
ix.	Village Panchayets and Rural Reconstruction Drive...	51
x.	Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes	53
xi.	Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	54
xii.	Corporation of the City of Bangalore	56
xiii.	Mysore City Municipal Council	59
xiv.	Mysore City Improvement Trust Board	60
xv.	Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board	61
xvi.	Davangere City Municipality	62
xvii.	Administration of District Boards	63
xviii.	Municipal Administration	66

CHAPTER III—*Revenue and Finance*

SECTION		PAGE
i.	Revenue and Finance	69
ii.	Excise	71
iii.	Sales-tax	76
iv.	Mysore Government Insurance Department ...	79
v.	Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales)	83
vi.	Stamps	84

CHAPTER IV—*Administration of Land*

i.	Occupied Area and Tenure	89
ii.	Land Records, Survey and Settlement	89
iii.	Transfer of Lands	92
iv.	Labour and Wages	92
v.	Inam Settlement	92

CHAPTER V—*Departments of Food and Civil Supplies*

i.	Food Supplies	95
ii.	Food Production	99
iii.	Civil Supplies	103

CHAPTER VI—*Agriculture, Co-operation and Forests*

i.	Weather and Crops	107
ii.	Department of Agriculture	108
iii.	Sericulture	113
iv.	Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.	117
v.	The Serum Institute	121
vi.	Government Grass, Stud, Poultry and Dairy Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore	121
vii.	Forests	124
viii.	Marketing Department	181
ix.	Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks ...	164

CHAPTER VII—*Trade and Industries*

i.	Trade and Industries	141

Section		Page
ii.	The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati ...	148
iii.	Textile Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.	149
iv.	Posts and Telegraphs	150
v.	Economic Development and Planning	150
vi.	Labour	153
vii.	Workmen's Compensation Act	156
viii.	Rural Industrialisation	157

CHAPTER VIII—*Public Works, Electrical and Road Transport Departments*

i.	Public Works	159
ii.	Major Irrigation Works	163
iii.	Electrical Department	164
iv.	The Road Transport Department	166

CHAPTER IX—*Vital Statistics and Medical Service*

i.	Births, Deaths and Epidemics	169
ii.	Vaccine Institute	172
iii.	Vital Statistics	172
iv.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	173
v.	Special Hospitals	180

CHAPTER X—*Department of Public Instruction*

i.	Education	183
ii.	Encouragement to Authors	190
iii.	University of Mysore	192
iv.	The Mysore Government Museum	193
v.	Technical Education	194

CHAPTER XI—*Miscellaneous*

SECTION		PAGE
i.	Geology	199
ii.	Archæology	201
iii.	Government Press	203
iv.	Stationery Depot and Book Depot	205
v.	Horticulture and Public Gardens	206
vi.	Stores Purchase Committee	209
vii.	Public Service Commission	210
viii.	Efficiency Audit	215
ix.	Anti-Corruption Measures	216
x.	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation	218
xi.	Regional Employment Exchange	219
xii.	Central Statistical Department	220

PART II

i.	Land Revenue	223
ii.	Muzrai	228

APPENDICES—*Statistical Returns*

I.	Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State	238
II.	Expenditure on Public Works...	244
III.	Statement showing the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the several Municipalities in the State	250
IV.	Statement showing the number of crimes committed and the number of cases disposed of	252
V.	Statement showing the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of	256
VI.	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration	257
VII.	Agricultural stock	259
VIII.	Statement showing the particulars of educational institutions maintained in the State	262
	INDEX	265

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1954-55

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. Mysore State occupies a well-defined geographical position in the South India. It comprises a series of uplands with an average elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. It is surrounded mainly by the Madras State except where the States of Hyderabad and Andhra on the north and north-east, the State of Bombay on the north-west and Coorg on the south-west, form part of its boundaries. From the north to the south, its greatest length is approximately 230 miles; and from east to west, its greatest width measures about 290 miles. At one point on the west, the frontier lies within 10 miles of the Arabian Sea. The Mysore State covers an area of 33,310 square miles and has a population of 98·5 lakhs. Kannada is the principal regional language and 66 per cent of the population claim it as their mother-tongue. There are three big cities in the State with a population of more than one lakh, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The State is divided geographically into two regions—the Malnad or the hill country in the west with its lofty mountains and dense ever-green forests, and the Maidan or plain country in the centre and the east.

2. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary.

GENERAL

3. The State has two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Mysore Legislative Assembly consisting of 105 members and the Mysore Legislative Council consisting of 40 members. The State is represented in the Lok Sabha by 12 members and in the Rajya Sabha by 6 members.

Material Prosperity of the people.

4. Rainfall during the year was generally timely throughout the State, though it was heavy in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Parts of Pavagada, Madhugiri and Koratagere taluks of Tumkur District and Bellary District did not receive timely rains. Except for these areas, in other areas both wet and dry crops were good. The condition of the middle classes remained the same and showed no substantial change for the better. On the whole the seasonal conditions were good and the economic condition of the people in the State was satisfactory.

Distress.

5. The distress conditions that prevailed during the three previous years abated during the year. There was no distress condition in the State. The unprecedented rains in May 1955 and the breaching of several tanks caused considerable damage to public and private property in parts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. A sum of Rs. 35,000 to Chitaldrug and a sum of Rs. 30,000 to Shimoga district for granting gratuitous relief to the needy persons were sanctioned. Besides, the two districts were allotted Rs. 50,000 each for granting loans for resettlement of the affected persons.

6. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2212·03 lakhs and the expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 2255·04 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 43·01 lakhs.

7. The total receipts and disbursements for the year, including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads were Rs. 15770·59 lakhs and Rs. 15704·11 lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 625·15 lakhs.

8. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 527·56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 99·55 lakhs during the year 1953-54.

9. The Five-Year Plan of Mysore, as orginally approved by the Planning Commission, had envisaged an

aggregate expenditure of Rs. 36·60 crores for the Five-year period 1951—56. With the addition of Bellary to Mysore State and the grant of special assistance for accelerating the progress of Bhadra and Nugu Reservoir Works, the size of the Plan was increased to Rs. 47·99 crores.

10. The expenditure incurred during 1954-55 was Rs. 10·18 crores and a total sum of Rs. 33·44 crores had been spent up to end of March 1955.

11. The entire administrative machinery of the State is geared for achieving the well-being of the people. The Plan is nearing the completion of its fourth year. Great strides were made in all spheres of developmental activities.

12. Among the several development schemes envisaged under the Five-Year Plan of Mysore, the highest priority was given to agriculture, irrigation and power development, as they formed the back-bone of economic development of the State.

13. Five hundred and eighty-six tanks were restored, 800 tanks desilted and a number of river channels and pick-ups were improved or extended.

14. The three major irrigation projects under the Plan, *viz.*, the Bhadra Reservoir, the Tunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir had progressed satisfactorily. The Bhadra Reservoir is the single biggest irrigational work taken up so far in the State. The project, after completion, is expected to irrigate an extent of 2,24,200 acres and produce 41,400 K. W.

15. The Tunga Anicut is nearing completion. Its estimated cost is Rs. 231·12 lakhs. So far, 7,000 acres of land have already come under irrigation.

16. Work on the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary District is in the final stage. An extent of 92,000 acres in Bellary District would be irrigated under the project. Distributaries and field channels covering 25,000 acres in Mysore area have been excavated and a special Division formed to attend to the remaining of works.

17. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog, the last stage of which figured in the Plan, has been completed, 324 miles of transmission lines have been laid, 229 villages electrified and 3,721 irrigation pumps serviced

GENERAL

during the year. The demand for electric power is continuously increasing. Thirty-two large irrigational works including the Sangenahalli and Tuppadahalli tanks, and anicuts across the Jayamangali at Irkasandra and the Vedavati at Kariyala are nearing completion.

Education

18. The year 1955 was an epoch-making period in the history of education in Mysore State. A new pattern of education based on the principle that education should contribute towards an all-round development of the individual has been recommended by the Educational Reforms Committee, constituted by the Government of Mysore. In laying down the future organisational pattern of education in the State, the Committee consulted various reports and documents on education, past and present, drawn up under the aegis of the Government of India, Government of Mysore, Governments of the U.K. and the United States of America and even the UNESCO. That has immeasurably enhanced the value of the report and the usefulness of its recommendations.

19. The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on "Sarvodaya Day", 30th January 1955. Orders have been passed in respect of the organisational pattern; rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education. Government have also taken important decisions in regard to administrative reorganisation of the department with the object of decentralising the administration.

20. Government have also accepted basic education as the pattern at the primary stage in conformity with the all-India practice, and approved of the adoption of an integral course of eight years at the primary stage.

21. There has been a very large increase in the number of school-going students. The accommodation available in the educational institutions was very inadequate, particularly so in regard to hostel facilities. Government are maintaining a few general hostels and are giving assistance to a large number of communally denominated hostels. But still, a large number of students in the urban areas are residing in unhealthy and crowded habitations. The goal now is a casteless and classless society

and it is necessary to make young men and women of the State attune themselves to that ideal. Therefore, it is decided to launch a plan of building general hostels all over the State, so that students might not only prosecute their studies in healthy and comfortable habitations, but also in an atmosphere free from caste and communal consideration. As a start, provision of five lakhs of rupees has, therefore, been made in the budget estimates to start the construction of hostel buildings in a few places.

Grow More Food.

22. The Grow More Food Schemes in the State have helped an area of 3,59,127 acres. The estimated expenditure under the Plan for the Grow More Food Schemes was originally Rs. 460·95 lakhs. This has been revised to Rs. 785·67 lakhs.

23. It is proposed to continue the Food Production Scheme together with a scheme for the development of fisheries in the State. The programme will benefit an area of 3,93,950 acres at a cost of Rs. 1·70 crores. The Government of India have been requested for assistance to the extent of Rs. 1·34 crores.

Technical Education.

24. In the course of the past decade, Mysore has made rapid progress in popularising and disseminating technical education in the State. Besides a few private institutions, there are at present six technical institutions in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Bellary, Davangere and Chintamani, working under the control of the Director of Technical Education.

Land Reforms

25. Land reforms of far-reaching consequences and of great benefit to the tiller of the soil have been ushered in. Equitable distribution of Land and its more effective cultivation were the basis of this policy. The land revenue rules have been modified so that, instead of land being sold in public auction, it would be granted only to the landless and to persons owning less than five acres of dry land or two acres of wet land.

26. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, which received the assent of the President, and the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, which was unanimously passed by the Legislature, would surely usher in a new era in the history of land tenures in the State and will give occupancy rights to the tenants.

GENERAL

Co-operation.

27. There are 5,575 co-operative societies in the State with a membership of 6·56 lakhs. The paid-up share capital was Rs. 1·86 crores and the working capital, Rs. 9·29 crores.

28. The most important development during the year was the launching of the scheme of short-term credit to the agriculturists with the backing of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank have agreed to afford short-term credit facilities to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs. For the effective supervision of the scheme and for organising the primary societies for the distribution of loans to agriculturists, District Central Banks were started. One hundred and twenty-five primary co-operative societies have been selected for the issue of short-term loans to agriculturists.

Industrial Development.

29. Mysore State has always been in the vanguard of industrial progress of the country particularly in South India. It has a salubrious climate, adequate supply of raw materials, water and power, in addition to easy transport facilities, and cheap and satisfactory supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled. Taking advantage of the several natural facilities available in plenty, a successive line of sagacious and capable administrators commencing from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, planned and developed several of the existing industries with a view to attaining self-sufficiency at least in respect of such products for which the raw materials were readily available.

30. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the biggest Government industrial undertaking. Two new schemes for its development have been taken up, *viz.* (1) installation of a Spun Pipe Plant at a cost of Rs. 49 lakhs for stepping up the production of small sized pipes from 9,000 to 23,000 tons, and (2) installation of a Sintering Plant at Kemmangundi at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs for the economic utilisation of iron ore fines and pieces which are now being thrown away as waste.

31. The policy adopted by the Government of Mysore towards industrial development in the country may be stated to fall roughly under three stages and categories, *viz.*, (a) starting and running of industries by Government by investing its own funds, (b) handing over industries

started by Government to private enterprise and (c) encouraging the formation of Public Limited Companies either with or without Government aid. This policy has worked very successfully. There are at present ten industries owned by the Government, including the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Electric Factory, Porcelain Factory, Central Industrial Workshop, Soap Factory in Bangalore, Sandalwood Oil Factories in Mysore, and the Shimoga Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore, Dichromate Factory at Belagula and Silk Filatures at Kanakapura. The total capital invested in these industries by Government amounts to over eight crores of rupees.

32. The number of Government-aided concerns in which Government have put in their money, in addition to capital invested by the public, comes to about twenty.

33. There were nearly 600 large industrial establishments, employing on an average ten or more persons a day with a total labour force of about a lakh of persons. Various kinds of industries connected with textiles, engineering, minerals and metals, food, tobacco, chemicals, dyes, paper and printing, lac and polish and processes in wood, stone, glass, tanning of leather, and cotton ginning and pressing are found scattered in different parts of the State.

34. While paying attention to the development of large-scale industries, Mysore has not neglected small and cottage industries.

35. With a view to accelerating the pace of development of industries both large and small, the Government have been granting industrial loans, and recently a State Aid to Industries Act has been enacted which gives more facilities for granting loans on a large-scale to a large number of industries. The constitution of Industrial Finance Corporation in the State with an estimated capital of Rupees two crores is under consideration.

36. There are 14 National Extension Service Blocks now functioning in various parts of the State. There has been a very keen demand from many parts of the State for the starting of more such Blocks. National Extension Service Blocks.

37. The Road Transport Department is working with a fleet of 190 buses on 194 routes. Fifty new buses were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. Transport and Communications.

GENERAL-

The Department has recently extended its activities beyond the State limits. With the co-operation of the Andhra Government, a bus service is now operating between Bangalore and Tirupathi.

38. The construction of three new railway lines, *viz.* (1) Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway line, (ii) Kadur-Chikmagalur-Mangalore line, and (iii) Chitaldrug-Raidurg line, has been recommended to the Government of India for consideration during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The Government of India have also sanctioned the traffic survey to be carried out for a 124 mile long meter gauge line from Bangalore to Salem.

Public Health

39. There are at present 186 Health Units functioning, mostly in the malnad and irrigation tracts of the State. This has afforded protection against malaria to about 50 lakhs of people. With the additional units sanctioned under the National Malaria Control Scheme, protection will be afforded to another 10 lakhs of people in the urban areas and in Bellary District. The B. C. G. vaccination Campaign has covered Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and parts of Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Mysore Districts. The total population so far treated is 15,48,663. The Government have agreed to participate in the combined Rural Health and Nursing Education Project with the assistance of the WHO/UNICEF.

40. The Health Units in the department functioned under the direct control and supervision of the respective District Health Officers of the districts concerned.

41. There were 526 medical institutions at the end of the previous year. There were 542 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year.

42. There was on an average one institution for an area of 61·5 sq. miles and one for a population of 18,171 in the State including the District of Bellary, as compared with 63·3 sq. miles and 18,724 of population in the previous year.

43. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions of the State including private institutions was 910, of whom 710 were men and 200 were women.

44. The scheme of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is operating according to the Plan. During the year the construction of hostels for the Depressed Classes at Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Sirigere was taken up and so far an outlay of Rs. 1·19 lakhs has been incurred.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

45. Under Rehabilitation Loans Scheme, loans aggregating to Rs. 2,95,881 in favour of 281 persons have been granted so far out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India. Thirty-one displaced persons at Bellary have been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 38,010. Under the Housing Scheme, 200 sites were reserved for the displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, and they are being allotted to displaced persons having verified claims.

Rehabilitation of displaced persons.

46. An important event in the Royal Family was the birth of Maharajkumari Sri Kamakshi Deviavaru on 15th July 1954. The Namakaranam ceremony of the new born third Princess was celebrated on 26th July 1954, at Kalyan Mantapa in the Palace, Mysore, in the presence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the State.

47. During the month of April 1954, His Highness performed the opening Ceremony of the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Scout Headquarters at Mysore, and of the Sri Chamundeswari Temple and Dharmachatra, donated by Sri D. Thiruvengada Mudaliar at Chamundipuram, Mysore, and also the opening Ceremony of the Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Nilaya at Chamundipuram, Mysore. His Highness also, inaugurated the Tenth Conference of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College Graduates' Association at Mysore. On the 19th April 1954, His Highness left for Ootacamund, and returned to Mysore on the 24th May 1954. On 7th July 1956, His Highness laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings connected with the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore for the manufacture of high voltage insulators. On 5th July 1954, His Highness attended the dinner given by the Bangalore Rotary Club. On the 10th July 1954, His Highness gave a party at the Bangalore

Palace and then left for Mysore. In the same month, His Highness addressed the gathering on the occasion of the Farewell function of the First Group Training Scheme for Specialists in Fundamental Education, organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at Mysore.

48. In August 1954, His Highness was At Home, at the Chamundi Gymkhana Club to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India. In October 1954, His Highness inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the All-India Exhibitors' Association, Mysore ; His Highness also inaugurated the Fifth National Seminar on the "Organisation of Recreational and Cultural Activities on Social Education" at Mysore, and presided over the University Convocation as well. His Highness distributed the trophies to the winners at the Gymkhana Races, Mysore. On a visit to Channapatna on the 30th October, 1954, His Highness opened the Gandhi Memorial Hall. On the same day His Highness participated in the Guardians' Day Celebrations at Mount Carmel College, Bangalore. On the 31st October 1954, His Highness opened the Board High School at Komarapalyam, Salem District.

49. During the months of November and December 1954, His Highness visited Bombay, New Delhi and Madras. In January 1955, a State Dinner was given at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore, to meet Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. On the 25th January, His Highness inaugurated the 31st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness took the Salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore and left the same day for Hyderabad. At Hyderabad His Highness replied to the address presented by the Corporation of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and by the Karnataka Sahitya Mandir. His Highness also visited Kalyani and Gulbarga.

50. In February 1955, His Highness inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Annamalai University and unveiled the statue of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar at Chidambaram. On the 18th February 1955, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore State Legislature at Bangalore.

51. In March 1955, His Highness attended the searchlight display in connection with the Anniversary of the Re-union celebrations of the Madras Engineer Group at Bangalore.

52. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were :—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Sri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India accompanied by Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Ex-Chief Minister of Madras, The Indonesian Press Delegation, Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Air Marshal S. Mukherjee, Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, Sri O. V. Alageshan, Union Deputy Minister for Transport and Railways, Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Food Minister, Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser to the Planning Commission, A three-man Delegation of Indonesian Planning Experts, Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Sri B. Rama Rao, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Sri K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Sri M. Lal, Director-General of the All-India Radio, Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, The Indian Parliamentary Delegation under the leadership of Srimathi Savithri Nigam Srimathi Maragadam Chandrasekhar, Union Deputy Health Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Union Home Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Production, Sri C. M. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, Sri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Commerce Minister, Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Minister for Labour, Hyderabad, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Sri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Communications, Sri Satyanarayana Sinha, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of

Yugoslavia, Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, The Russian Cultural Delegation and the Russian Soccer Team.

53. Among the important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were:—The Indian Road Development conference; Conference of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines; Conferences between the Representatives of Andhra and Mysore Governments regarding Provisions and facilities for the Government and people of Andhra in Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, Japanese Delegation for Metal Conference.

54. The Committees which met during the year were:—

The Silk Industry Stabilisation Sub-Committee; Textile Enquiry Committee; Officers of the Governing body of the All-India Institute of Mental Health; the Regulated Market Enquiry Committee, Hyderabad; the High Power Water Commission; Prison Reform Committee; Plantation Enquiry Committee; Fertilizer and the Social and Moral Hygiene Advisory Committee the Central Welfare Board.

55. The States Reorganisation Commission, consisting of Sri Fazal Ali (Chairman) and Sardar K. M. Panicker and Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Members) arrived at Bangalore in the first week of June, visited several places in the State and granted interviews to a number of members of Parliament and the State Legislature and representatives of many Associations and Institutions. The Commission left for Hyderabad on 26th June 1954.

56. Bangalore made history on the 15th of August 1954 by claiming the unique honour of being the first State Capital where the President of the Indian Republic headed the celebration of Independence Day.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION

(i) (a) The Mysore Legislative Assembly

57. The Legislative Assembly met twice during the year. The October Session commenced on the 11th October 1954 and concluded on the 23rd October 1954. The Budget Session commenced on the 19th February 1955 and concluded on the 26th April 1955.

Election of New Speaker.

58. On the 13th October 1954, Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B., was unanimously elected as the new Speaker, in the vacancy caused by the death of Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., B.L.

59. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on the 19th February 1955. The debate on the motion of thanks lasted for two days. Out of the four amendments moved, three were negatived and the other one was not pressed.

Questions.

60. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five questions were admitted. One question was withdrawn. Answers were furnished in regard to 1,225 questions.

Short Notice Questions.

61. Eleven Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers were furnished to 7 questions.

October Session—1954

Bills.

The following Bills were passed during the two Sessions of the Legislative Assembly :—

(1) The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
(2) The Mysore Transfer of Prisoners Bill, 1954.
(3) The Mysore Contract (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1954.
*(4) The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.
(5) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954.

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* The Bill was introduced during the adjourned meeting of the Budget Session, 1954, referred to the Joint Select Committee and passed during the October Session, 1954.

Budget Session, 1955.

(1) The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(2) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1955.
*(3) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(4) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(5) The Madras General Sales Tax (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(6) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1955.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
*(8) The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, 1955.
(9) The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(10) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
(11) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
(12) The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955.
%(13) The Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1955.
@(14) The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954.
%(15) The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Bill, 1945.
%(16) The Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1954.
%(17) The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
%(18) The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
%(19) The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

(*Note*: * This indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committee.
% Indicates that the Bill was introduced during the October Session, 1954 and passed during this Session.
@ Indicates that the Bill was introduced during the adjourned meetings of the Budget Session, 1954, was referred to Joint Select Committee and passed during this Session).

62. One hundred and eighty-six resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Of them, 9 resolutions were discussed, of which 8 were withdrawn. One resolution was passed. Resolutions.

63. Five special resolutions were tabled during the Budget Session, 1955. Three of them were passed. Special Resolutions.

64. Eight Adjournment Motions were tabled by the members. Six were disallowed as being out of order and 2 were withdrawn by the members. Adjournment Motions.

65. Three Privilege Motions were tabled during the Budget Session 1955. Two of them were not admitted and the other one was withdrawn. Privilege Motions.

66. Elections to Board of Industries, Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee were held during the October Session 1954. Elections to the House Committee and one Privileges Committee were held during the Budget Session, 1955. Elections.

67. Discussions on the reports of the K.G.F. Gold Review Committee and the Fact Finding Committee took place during the Budget Session 1955. A large number of members took part in these discussions and offered their suggestions. Discussions on the Report of the K.G.F. Gold Review Committee and the Fact Finding Committee.

68. The Chief Minister laid on the table of the House the schedule of demands for supplementary and additional grants for the year 1954-55 on 12th October 1954 and 22nd February 1955. Financial Business.

69. The Speaker made a statement during the October Session of the Legislative Assembly laying down a new procedure for disposing of the ten Motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants within 3½ hours. The procedure was to move all the motions together and to allot specified time in respect of cut Motions on each demand during the discussion of which, the subject matter of the cut motions agreed upon by the parties would be raised by members and answered by the Ministers concerned.

70. The ten motions for demands for supplementary and additional grants amounting to Rs. 1,13,17,800 were put to vote and adopted.

PROTECTION

Presentation of the Budget for 1955-56.

71. During the Budget Session 1955, the Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 1955-56 on 3rd March 1955. There was a general discussion on the Budget for three days and voting of demands for grants for twelve days. One thousand two hundred and sixty cut motions were tabled by members, some of which were moved and withdrawn and the rest not moved.

Reports of the Committees.

72. (*a*) The Chief Minister presented the following reports on 12th October 1954 :—

Report of the Public Accounts Committee on

(i) the Appropriation Account of 1950-51,
(ii) Audit Report, 1952,
(iii) Audit Report, 1951,
(iv) Finance Accounts, 1950-51.

73. (*b*) The Chairman of the Estimates Committee presented the Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the same day.

Condolence References.

74. On 11th October 1954, the Secretary read out a communication from the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, conveying the resolution mourning the loss of Sri H. Siddaiya, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, adopted by the conference of the Presiding Officers which met at Srinagar. After touching references were made, the House for two minutes and adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of Sri H. Siddaiya.

75. References were also made during the same session to the demise of Sriyuts : Channa Narasimhaiya, Venkataswami Gowda and C. Narasimhaiya, past members of the Legislature.

Half-an-hour discussions

76. There were half-an-hour discussions during both the sessions in respect of answers furnished to four questions of public interest for which replies were given by the Ministers concerned.

(b) The Mysore Legislative Council

77. The Legislative Council met two times during the year. The October Session commenced on 11th October 1954 and concluded on 23rd October 1954. The Budget Session commenced on the 19th February 1955 and concluded on 27th April 1955.

78. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 19th February 1955. The debate on the motion of thanks to His Highness the Rajpramukh lasted for two days; out of the four amendments moved for the motion, one was negatived and three were withdrawn.

79. Out of 294 questions that were tabled, 287 were admitted. Answers for 216 questions were furnished. One question was withdrawn by the member. Starred Questions.

80. Out of 125 questions that were tabled, 117 were admitted, and answers were furnished in regard to 87 questions, which were laid on the table of the House. Un-starred Questions.

81. Seventeen Short Notice Questions were tabled, out of which seven were disallowed. Answers for five questions were furnished. Short Notice Questions.

82. The following Bills were passed during the two sessions of the Legislative Council :— Bills.

October Session, 1954.

1. The Mysore Transfer of Prisoners Bill, 1954.
2. The Mysore Contract (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1954.
3. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.
6. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.
7. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954.

Budget Session, 1955

1. The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954.*
2. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary) (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.
4. The Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1954.*

(*Note.*—Indicates Bill passed after reference to joint or Select Committees).

5. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1954.*
6. The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1955.
8. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1955.
11. The Madras General Sales-Tax (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, 1955.*
14. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
15. The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
17. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955.

Resolutions

83. Thirty seven non-official resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Seven resolutions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House.

Special Resolution.

84. One special resolution regarding the establishment of a National Theatre in the State for the promotion of drama, dance and music moved by a Member was adopted by the House during the Budget Session of 1955.

Adjournment Motions.

85. Out of the 8 Adjournment Motions tabled during the two sessions, 7 were disallowed and one was withdrawn.

Privilege Motion.

86. One Privilege Motion was tabled in respect of the premature publication of the Budget Speech in the English Daily "Daily Post" but was not pressed

87. Election to the Privileges Committee and the House Committee took place during the Budget Session, 1955.

*Indicates Bill passed after reference to joint or Select Committee).

PROTECTION

Financial Business.

88. The Minister for Law and Education laid on the table on behalf of the Chief Minister on 12th October 1954 a Schedule of Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for the year 1954-55. On 22nd February 1955 the Chief Minister laid on the table the schedule of Demands for additional grants for the year 1954-55. General discussion on supplementary and additional grants occupied one day.

89. The Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for the year 1955-56 on 3rd March 1955. There was a general discussion on the Budget which lasted for 5 days.

Laying of Reports.

90. The report of the Mysore Public Service Commission which was laid on the table of the House on 2nd March 1955 was discussed during the Budget Session, 1955.

91. Discussion on the reports of the K.G.F. Gold Review Committee, the Fact Finding Committee (States Reorganisation), the Appropriation Accounts 1951-52 and Audit Report 1952, and Finance Accounts 1951-1952 and Audit Report 1953, took place during the Budget Session, 1955. Most of the Members took part in the discussion and offered their suggestions.

Half-an-hour discussion.

92. Notice was given to raise half-an-hour discussion in respect of answers to 15 questions, out of which 5 were replied by the concerned Ministers.

Condolence.

93. During the earlier session, a reference to the demise of Sri H. Siddaiya, Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, was made. The House stood in silence for two minutes and adjourned for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Sri H. Siddaiya.

94. Reference to the demise of Sri C. Narasimhaiya, Advocate of Mysore, and Member was also made during the same session.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (14 *of* 1954).—This Act substitutes a new section for section 25 of the principal Act of 1903 thereby investing the Government with a measure of control over the disposal of moveable or immoveable property by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board including those that are given on free grant basis.

PROTEC TION

2. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (15 *of* 1954).—This Act substitutes a new section for section 29 of the principal Act of 1945 thereby investing a measure of control over the disposal of moveable or immoveable property by the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board including those that are given on free grant basis.

3. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (16 *of* 1954).—This Act adds a new item 4 in the Schedule to the principal Act of 1951 removing thereby the disqualification on persons holding offices in the Territorial Army or the National Cadet Corps from being a member of the State Legislature on the ground that the said offices amount to offices of profit.

4. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (17 *of* 1954).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1952 providing thereby for free medical attendance to the Chairman and the Speaker, free furnished accommodation to the Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker during the days of their halt in Bangalore and for payment of Travelling and Daily Allowances for journeys on tour by the Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker and Members.

5. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (18 *of* 1954).—This Act amends section 3 of the principal Act of 1933 so that the definition of "The Constituent Colleges" may not be restricted to the colleges in Mysore or in Bangalore.

6. *The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (19 *of* 1954).—This Act amends the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, by deleting the provisions granting exemption from taxes to properties, vehicles and animals belonging to His Highness the Maharaja.

7. *The Mysore Police (Amendment) Act*, 1954 (20 *of* 1954).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1908 by the insertion of new sections 38A, 38B, and 67A to prevent annoyance and disturbance that may be caused to the public or any persons who dwell in the vicinity consequent upon the use of loudspeakers and sounds caused by vocal or instrumental music.

8. *The Mysore Irrigation (Second Amendment) Act,* 1954 (21 *of* 1954).—This Act amends sections 1 and 2 of the principal Act of 1932 so that entire Act may be made applicable to Bellary District and of the corresponding laws in force in the specified area to which it is applied stand repealed subject to certain provisions.

9. *The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (22 *of* 1954).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1951 with a view to remedy certain defects which were revealed in the working of the Act by the insertion of new sections 3, 3A, 3B, 6, 7A, 7B, 7C, 8A and 24A and modification of certain other sections. Section 3 relates to lease of houses becoming vacant, section 3A relates to eviction by the Controller, section 3B relates to restriction on sale or hire of furniture in any house let to a tenant, section 6 relates to prevention of landlord from claiming or receiving anything in excess of fair rent or agreed rent, section 7A relates to right of tenant to deposit rent in certain cases, section 7B relates to time for deposit, section 7C relates to eviction of tenant in occupation of a house under an allotment order, section 8A relates to deposit and payment of rent during the pendency of proceedings for eviction and Section 24A relates to protection for action taken in good faith.

10. *The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Extension to Bellary) Act,* 1954 (23 *of* 1954).—This Act extends the application of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act of 1937 and rules and orders thereunder to Bellary District repealing the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1935, in force in that District.

11. *The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Act,* 1954 (24 *of* 1954).—This Act extends the application of the principal Act of 1948 and rules and orders made thereunder to Bellary District repealing the corresponding Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, in force in that District, subject to certain provision.

12. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1954 (25 *of* 1954).—This Act amends sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the principal Act of 1948 and provides for levy of sales tax at a single point on certain goods, for levy of sales tax at slab rates on the

PROTECTION

turnover in respect of sales of other goods and specified in Schedule III the goods exempt from tax.

13. *The Madras General Sales Tax (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1954 (26 *of* 1954).—This Act amends sections 3 and 5 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 as in force in Bellary District so that the rates of sales tax on mill and power-loom textiles prevailing in Bellary District may correspond with rates prevailing in the rest of the State.

14. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act*, 1954 (27 *of* 1954).—This Act authorises payment and appropriations of certain further sums out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending on 31st March 1955.

15. *The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1954 (28 *of* 1954).—This Act which replaces the ordinance amends section 1 of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949, in order to keep in force the said Act in Bellary District, up to and inclusive of the 7th October 1955.

16. *The Mysore Contract (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act*, 1954 (29 *of* 1954).—This Act repeals the Contract Act, 1872 (Mysore Act IX of 1872) and extends the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Central Act IX of 1879) to the whole of the State of Mysore except Bellary District so that the provisions of the said Act may apply to contracts relating to agricultural land also.

17. *The Mysore Transfer of Prisoners Act*, 1954 (30 *of* 1954).—This Act provides for the removal of persons confined in prison from the State of Mysore without Bellary District to Bellary District or from Bellary District to any other part of the State of Mysore.

18. *The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act*, 1954 (1 *of* 1955).—This Act provides for the abolition of personal inams and certain miscellaneous inams in the State of Mysore except Bellary District.

19. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1955 (2 *of* 1955).—This Act authorises the payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending 31st day of March, 1955.

(ii)b Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

A Notification was issued fixing the rate of maximum rent payable by the tenants of lands situated in maidan areas at one-third and in Malnad areas at one-fourth respectively, of the crop or crops raised in such lands with effect from 1st April 1955.

(No. R. 9-18720—L.S. 73-54-2, dated 28th/29th March 1955.)

2. Publishes the Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 1954, extending the life of the Act, from 31st December 1953 up to 31st December 1955. (Mysore Act No 4 of 1954).

(Received the assent of the Rajapramukh on the 1st day of February 1954.)

3. Publishes the Mysore Tenancy (Amendment) Act. 1954, (Act No. 5 of 1954).

(Received the assent of the Rajapramukh on the 1st day of February 1954.)

4. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5 and Section 172-A of the Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, 1952, (Mysore Act IV of 1952) frames the Mysore Village Panchayets Election Rules, 1954.

(No. L.B. 2196—V.P. 14-54-3, dated 28th May 1954.)

5. Notifies certain rules for the preparation and sanction of the estimates of receipts and expenditure of village panchayets.

(No. L.B. 4338—V.P. 82-53-4, dated 27th July 1954.)

6. Notifies certain rules for the preparation and maintenance of the electoral rolls for the Village Panchayet Elections.

(No. L.B. 3190—V.P. 14-54-7, dated 23rd June 1954.)

7. Notifies certain Rules in respect of the Mysore Village Panchayets (Election of Chairman) Rules, 1955.

(No. L.B. 580—V.P. 14-54-49, dated 23rd April 1955.)

8. A notification was issued remitting for a period of two years, the Stamp Duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on

PROTECTION

behalf of the Rural Industrialisation Co-operative Societies started under the Rural Officer or member, and relating to the business of the said Socities, or any class of such instruments, are respectively changeable.

(No. S.R. 9482—C.S. 98-54-2, dated 22nd January 1955.)

9. Publishes certain further amendments to the table of fees notified in Notification No S.R. 8662—Regis. 78-53-2, dated 23rd March 1954 and as amended from time to time.

(No. S.R. 9486—C.S. 98-54-3, dated 22nd January 1955.)

10. A notification was issued remitting the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation Ltd., and the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., in favour of the Government of Mysore in respect of the loan of Rs. 2,81,000 and Rs. 98,000 respectively, sanctioned to the above institutions, for disbursement to Primary Co-operative Societies.

(No. S.R. 11762—C.S. 112-54-3, dated 23rd March 1955.)

11. Notifies further amendment to the Mysore State Aid to Industries Rules, 1951.

(No. L. 3151—Ind. 7-54-4, dated 13th November 1954.)

12. A notification was issued framing certain Mysore Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954.

(No. Chs. 12385—G.E. 128-54-1, dated 18th October 1954.)

13. A notification was issued authorising the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore to order the removal of a prisoner from any prison in the State of Mysore without Bellary District to any person in Bellary District or from any prison in Bellary District to any prison in any other part of the State of Mysore, subject to the rules contained in Chapter XXXI of the Mysore Jail Manual.

(No. H.B. 9406--7 pris 133-54-3, dated 7th February 1955.)

14. Notifies the Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1955.

(No. S.D. 11320—C.O. 35-51-2, dated 18th February 1955.)

15. A notification was issued framing certain rules for the conveyance of intoxicating drugs by Railways.

(No. S.R. 2124—Ex. 17-54-2 dated 14th May 1954.)

16. A notification was issued investing officers of the Excise Department of and above the rank of Excise Inspectors with the powers of an officer in charge of a Police Station for the investigation of offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(No. S.R, 1232—Ex. 10-54-2, dated 18th May 1954.)

17. A notification was issued exempting from the observance of all the provisions of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948 "Water White Methynal" a product manufactured by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(No. S.R. 2217—Phn. dated 18th June 1954).

18. A notification was issued exempting French Polish and lac polishes, containing denatured spirit from the observance of all the provisions of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948, as they are required for industrial purposes.

(No. S.R. 3511—Phn. 5-54-2, dated 2nd August 1954.)

19. A notification was issued directing that duty shall be levied at the rate of Rs. 50 per proof gallon on spirit contained in flavouring and culinary essences.

(No. S.R. 3726—Ex. 42-54-2, dated 10th August 1954.)

20. A notification was issued delegating the powers under the sections of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948, specified below, to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore:—

(i) Section 17
(ii) Section 18
(iii) Section 21
(iv) Section 22
(v) Clause (*a*) of Section 23
(vi) Sub-section (1) Section 29.

(No. S.R. 4132--Phn. 7-54-1, dated 28th August 1954.)

21. A notification was issued prohibiting the possession of "Charas" by any person throughout the area in which the Mysore Excise Act, 1901 is in force.

(No. S.R. 493—Ex. 78-54-1 dated 28th December 1954).

22. A notification was issued directing that certain amendments shall be made in the Madras Government Revenue Department Notification No. 792, dated 15th October 1947 as amended from time to time and as in force in Bellary District. (Madras Prohibition Act, 1937)

(No. S R. 8527—Phn. 9-54-1, dated 28th September 1954).

23. A notification was issued framing certain amendments to the existing table of Registration fees.

(No. S.R. 5294—Regis 6-51-1, dated 29th September 1954).

24. Orders were issued sanctioning the post of the District Registrar for the Bangalore District, without additional staff in the interest of proper realisation of both the Stamp and Registration revenue to Government.

(No. S.R. 7059-65—Regis. 28-53-10, dated 19th November 1954)

25. A notification was issued amending the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

(No. L S. 309—L.W. 240-51-12, dated 13th April 1954).

26. A notification was issued amending the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 303—L.W. 161-53-3 dated 13th April 1954).

27. A notification was issued amending the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(N. L.S. 299—L.w. 65-53-8 dated 13th April 1954).

28. A notification was issued amending the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 306—L.W. 24-53-8, dated 13th April 1954).

29. A notification was issued amending the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 288—L.W. 24-53-9, dated 13th April 1954).

30. A notification was issued appointing certain Magistrates under Section 20 (1) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 409—L.W. 157-53-13, dated 19th April 1954).

31. A notification was issued directing the occupiers of the factories specified in the schedule to this notification to provide and maintain in or near the Factory a canteen for the use of the workers.

(No. L.S. 660—L.W. 24-53-10, dated 1st May 1954).

32. A notification was issued declaring the Government Road Transport Service in the State to be a public utility Service.

(No. L.S. 1090—L.W. 25-55-2, dated 25th May 1954).

33. A notification was issued calling for certain objections and suggestions in respect of the draft amendments to the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L S. 246—L.S. 161-53-7 dated 22nd May 1954).

34. A notification was issued appointing the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore to be the Chief Inspector of Plantations for the State of Mysore.

(No. L.S. 1099—L.W. 23-54-2, dated 25th May 1954).

35. A notification was issued appointing the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Plantation Division and the Assistant Employment Officer, Plantation Division, Chickmagalur, to be Inspectors of Plantations.

(No. L.S. 1101—L.W. 23-54-3, dated 25th May 1954).

36. A notification was issued exempting doctors' consulting rooms and dispensaries, Nursing Homes, Hospitals and other institutions from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 1482—L.W. 337-53-4, dated 4th June 1954).

37. A notification was issued regarding the payment of wages to all classes of employees in Motor Omnibus Service in the State.

(No. L.S. 7775- L.W. 137-53-3, dated 5th March 1954).

38. A notification was issued regarding the appointment of authorities under Section 15 (1) of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 in respect of mines.

(No. L.S. 1853—L.W. dated 14th June 1954).

39. A notification was issued regarding the amendments to the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 1678—L.W. 189-53-7 dated 9th June 1954).

40. A notification was issued regarding the amendments to the Mysore Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 1556—L.W. 257-51-14, dated 8th June 1954).

41. A notification was issued framing certain amendments to the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 1594—L.W. 32-54-3, dated 8th June 1954).

42. A notification was issued regarding amendments under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(No. L.S. 1581—L.W. 36-53-7, dated 8th June 1954).

43. A notification was issued in respect of Death Relief Fund.

(No. L.S. 1486—L.W. 444-53-2, dated 4th June 1954).

44. A notification was issued appointing the Assistant Commissioners of Labour to be the Inspectors for the purpose of implementing the payment of Wages Act, in respect of Motor Omnibus Service in the State.

(No. L.S. 22330—L.W. 137-53-6, dated 14th July 1954).

45. A notification was issued appointing the Commissoner of Labour in Mysore as the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Mysore, and the Deputy Commissioners as the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in their respective Districts.

(No. L.S. 5469—L.W. 165-54-2, dated 9th October 1954).

46. A notification was issued declaring the Bangalore Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore, to be the public utility service for a period of six months from 20th day of October 1954.

(No. L.S. 5800—L.W. 170-54-4, dated 18th November 1954).

47. A notification was issued regarding the amendments to the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 9492-94—L.W. 218-54-4, dated 28th December 1954).

48. A notification was issued appointing the Assistant Commissioner of Labour to be the Inspector in relation to the employments in agriculture under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6297-306—L.W. 185-54-2, dated 13th November 1954).

49. A notification was issued appointing the Inspectors for the purpose of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 in respect of the areas noted therein.

(No. L.S. 3010—L.W. 91-54-2, dated 24th July 1954).

50. A notification was issued directing that all memoranda of appeal and applications from Mysore State and certain other States be presented at the Head-quarters of the Madras Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

(No. L.S. 10282—L.W. 267-54-2, dated 22nd March 1955).

51. A notification was issued appointing the Inspector of Shops and Establishments, K.G.F. area to be Inspector for Bangarapet Town also with effect from 20th April 1955.

(No. L.S. 10113—L.W. 263-54-3, dated 18th March 1955).

52. A notification was issued directing that all the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 shall come into force in Bangarapet Town with effect from 20th April 1955.

(No. L.S. 10111—L.W. 263-54-2, dated 18th March 1955).

53. A notification was issued amending the Labour Officers' (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 6932—L.W. 252-53-2, dated 5th February 1954).

54. A notification was issued appointing the 1st April 1954 as the date on which the Plantations Labour Act shall come into force.

(No. P.L. 104-336, dated 5—6th March 1954).

55. A notification was issued constituting a second Industrial Tribunal with Sri B. R. Ramalingiah, M.A., B.L., Retired District Judge, for the adjudication of Industrial Disputes.

(No. L.S. 3794—L.W. 116—54-5, dated 14th August 1954).

56. A notification was issued declaring flour mills and rice mills to be establishments for the purpose of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 3555—L.W. 356-53-4, dated 5th August 1954).

57. A notification was issued exempting the University Restaurant and Health Kitchen, Mysore, from the provisions of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 3695—L.W. 107-54-3, dated 10th August 1954).

58. A notification was issued appointing the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore to exercise throughout the State of Mysore, the functions of an Appellate Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(No. L.S. 4439—L.W. 133-54-1, dated 10th September 1954).

59. A notification was issued declaring the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, as the Public Utility service for the period of six months from the 1st day of July 1954.

(No. L.S. 4299—L.W. 129-54-2, dated 7th September 1954).

60. A notification was issued in respect of some amendmets in the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 5252 -L.W. 161-53-8, dated 5th October 1954).

61. A notification was issued regarding the further amendments in the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 5249—L.W. 189-53-8, dated 5th October 1954).

62. Issues the revised orders regarding the apportionment of Entertainment tax between the Government and the Local Bodies in the State.

(G.O. No. L. 10191-315—Ml. 233-54-2, dated 22nd November 1954).

63. A notification was issued exempting performances in aid of charities and non-profit making organisations devoted to the encouragement of music from liability to the entertainment tax.

(No. L. 10972—C.M. 31-54-65, dated 9th December 1954).

64. A notification was issued announcing further amendment to the Rules issued in Notification No. L. 5923-M.L., dated 13th March 1933, as amended from time to time in respect of the Mysore Amusements Tax Act.

(No. L. 12035—M.L. 296-54-1, dated 27th December 1954).

65. A notification was issued making certain rules for regulating the levy and collection of duty on transfers of immoveable property in the form of surcharge to be levied by the Bangalore City Municipal Corporation.

(No. L. 10709—C.M. 46-54-7, dated 7th December 1954).

66. Notifies the issue of an amendment as sub-rule (2) to Rule 19 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, making provision for the disbursement of travelling and daily allowances to the members in cash in two or more instalments when the duration of the session exceeds thirty days.

(No. L.D. 7—L.A. 70-53-1, dated 1st April 1954).

67. Notifies the issue of an amendment by inserting a new Rule as 18A after Rule 18 in the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, making applicable the provisions of the Mysore Services Regulations for the payment of travelling and daily allowances to the members in connection with their tours, subject to the provision of clause (c) of section 9 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 412—L.A. 15-54-1, dated 8th June 1954).

68. Notifies the issue of an amendment as sub-rule (2) to Rule 18A of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, making provision for the sanction of travelling allowance advances not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the travelling allowance admissible, to the members of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

(No. L.D. 529—L.A. 32-54-1, dated 5th July 1954).

69. Notifies the issue of an amendment adding a Rule 14A after Rule 14 in the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, making provision for the payment of travelling and daily allowances to the members, in the case of intervals of three days or less between the conclusion or commencement of a meeting of the Assembly or Council or a Committee thereof.

(No. L.D. 537—L.A. 35-54-2, dated 6th July 1954).

70 Notifies the issue of an amendment by inserting a new Rule 6A after Rule 6 in the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules, 1953, making provision for the payment of salary and allowances to the claimant of estate of the deceased Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman as the case may be.

(No. L.D. 1747—L.A. 75-54-3, dated 25th January 1955).

71. Notifies the issue of an amendment to sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 14 in the Mysore Legislature Salaries

PROTECTION

Rules, 1953, substituting the word 'five' for the word 'seven'.

(No. L.D. 1874—L.A. 75-54-1, dated 19th February 1955).

72. Notifies the issue of an amendment substituting a new Rule for Rule 3 in the Mysore Legislature Maintenance of Conveyances and Travelling Allowance Rules, 1953, making applicable certain provisions of the Mysore Services Regulations for payment of advances in the case of expensive tours, etc.

(No. L.D. 409—L.A. 14-54-1, dated 9th June 1954).

73. Notifies the issue of an amendment by inserting a sub-rule (4) to Rule 3 to the Mysore Legislature Maintenance of Conveyances and Travelling Allowance Rules, 1953, making provision for the payment of road mileage to the Speaker, the Chairman, the Deputy Speaker or the Deputy Chairman up to the Aerodrome from his residence or the Chief Public Office, whichever is nearer to the Aerodrome.

(No. L.D. 1838—L.A. 82-54-1, dated 14th February 1955).

74. Notifies the issue of the Medical Attendance (Chairman and Speaker) Rules, 1954.

(No. L.D. 497—L.A. 28-54-1, dated 28th June 1954).

75. Notifies the issue of an amendment altering the Budget Head of Account in Rule 7 of the Medical Attendance (Chairman and Speaker) Rules, 1954.

(No. L.D. 1999—L.A. 91-54-1, dated 15th March 1955).

76. Notifies certain tours undertaken to be 'Official Business' for the purposes of Section 7 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 519—L.A. 8-54-1, dated 3rd July 1954).

77. Notifies that the attendance at the Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislatures held in India to be 'Official Business' for purposes of Section 7A of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1952.

(No. L.D. 513—L.A. 29-54-1, dated 3rd July 1954)

Legislation.

78. Notifies the issue of an amendment to Rule 12 of the Mysore Legislature Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952, sanctioning the payment of a duty allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to the Secretary, Mysore Legislature.

(No. L.D. 789—L.A. 47-54-1, dated 24th September 1954).

79. Notifies the issue of amendments to Rule 12A and Rule 15 of the Mysore Legislature Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952, making provision for the entertainment of temporary Dalayets as may be required at the accommodation provided for the members of the Legislature and regarding the grant of leave to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary respectively.

(No. L.D. 786—L.A. 46-54-1, dated 24th September 1954).

80. Notifies the issue of certain amendments to Rules 8, 9, 10, 12 and the Schedule of the Mysore Legislature Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952, modifying certain conditions with regard to the recruitment of the staff.

(No. L.D. 521—L.A. 74-52-15, dated the 3rd July 1954)

(iii) Police.

95. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 2,093 Officers and 9,902 constables.

96. A temporary staff of 149 Officers and 619 constables of Civil Police were employed during the year.

97. The services of 73 Officers and 141 men of Civil Police were lent to other departments of Government, Corporate Bodies, Kolar Gold Field Mines, temples, etc.

98. The services of six officers and 28 men of the Armed Reserve were lent to Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Indian Telephone Industries, N.C.C., Armoury guard (University), Bank of Mysore (Mysore Branch) and Reserve Bank of India.

99. During the year, 252 persons were enlisted in Civil Police and 110 in Armed Police as against the total enlistment of 351 in the previous year. Recruitment.

100. One hundred and thirty-two persons retired from service, 48 persons resigned their appointments, 16 persons were dismissed, five persons were either removed or discharged, 57 were treated as deserters and 47 persons died. In Bellary District the casualty was 27 and of these, 14 retired, five resigned, five treated as deserters and three died. Casualties

PROTECTION

Health of the Force.

101. One hundred and twenty-nine Officers and 1,638 men (excluding Bellary) attended the hospitals during the year, as against 214 Officers and 1,626 men during the previous year. Twelve Officers and 160 men of Bellary District attended the Hospital.

Police Training School, Bangalore.

102. A batch of 45 daffedars were undergoing training at the beginning of the year and the next batch of 43 daffedars and two police constables started their training from 15th June 1954. There were 162 constables in the Police Training School at the close of the year.

103. In order to expedite the training of all untrained constables, a rotational system of training was introduced in November 1954. According to this system there should be no untrained Police Constable in the force at any time.

Education

104. The number of illiterate police constables was 468. The help of the Adult Literacy Campaign was taken and literacy classes were conducted in several places in the State.

Punishment

105. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate Officers and men to actual strength excluding black mark was as follows :—

	1953.	*1954.*
Absence without leave ...	11·5	1·3
For offences other than absence. ...	10·2	9·95

Judicial punishments.

106. In 21 cases, judicial punishments were awarded as against 15 in the previous year. Three officers and 18 men were judicially punished.

Housing for the Force.

107. From 1951-52 to 1954-55, a grant of Rs.7,54,500, Rs. 6,02,500, Rs. 6,84,000 and Rs. 8,53,000 respectively under both Major and Minor heads was allotted.

Cost of the Force.

108. The estimated cost of the Force for the year was Rs. 1,19,80,500 (Rs. 1,12,57,397).

Rewards

109. Four thousand five hundred and eighty-one Officers and men and 215 private persons were given money rewards to the extent of Rs. 18,419.

110. Four Officers of the department were awarded the Maharaja's Police Medal in recognition of their continuous good work and efficient service.

Fire Fighting

111. The Fire Brigade Units at Bangalore and Mysore attended to 59 (78) and 22 (11) calls. The loss was estimated to be Rs. 7,34,250 (Re. 2,94,250) and Rs. 2,300 respectively.

112. The Fire Fighting Brigade Unit at Bellary District attended to 67 calls and the loss of property estimated to be Rs. 1,61,689.

Village Police

113. There was close co-operation between the Village Police and the regular Police in the prevention and detection of crimes.

Station Vigilance Committees.

114. To promote greater cordiality and co-operation between the public and the police in the prevention and detection of crime, the Station Vigilance Committees were formed as an experimental measure, in the Bangalore Corporation area from September 1954.

115. The scheme has shown signs of success and action is being taken to extend the scheme to all Taluk Headquarter Stations.

Police Radio.

116. The services of the Mysore State Police Radio grid were utilised during the bye-elections in Shimoga District during November 1954 and during the State-wide Electrical Workers strike during December 1954.

Habitual Criminals.

117. History sheets were maintained for 685 District Criminals. During the year, the names of 110 District Criminals were removed from the list due to death or inactivity and 30 more persons were brought on the list including the 18 criminals of Bellary District.

Foreign Criminals.

118. There were 256 Criminals in the list at the close of the year as against 278 at the beginning of the year. During the year, the names of 38 criminals were removed due to death or inactivity and 16 more criminals whose sphere of operation extended to the State were brought on the list.

Finger Print Bureau.

119. There were 30,175 Finger Print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five slips were recorded during the year and 900 slips were eliminated due to death, etc., and balance of finger print slips on record at the close of the year was 33,200.

PROTECTION

Unnatural Deaths.

120. The following statement shows the classification of murder cases according to motive:—

1	Accidental drowning	...	1,454
2	Suicidal drowning	...	457
3	Suicidal hanging	...	217
4	Poisoning	...	9
5	Motor accidents	...	85
6	Fall from heights	...	146
7	Railway accidents	....	49
8	Electric Shock	...	41
9	Lightning	...	16
10	Snake bite	...	63
11	Burns	...	131
12	Wild beasts	...	11
13	Mining	...	20
14	Crushed from weight	...	2
15	Other causes	...	410
	Total	...	3,111

121. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs:—

Year	Seer per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Theft		Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola					Ordinary	Cattle	
1953 (excluding Bellary)	1·75	3·5	3·5	171	16	85	2,940	6,104	572	9,888
1954 (excluding Bellary)	2·0	3·4	3·4	154	14	94	2,398	4,560	483	7,703
1954 Bellary	2·0	3·4	3·4	16	1	7	202	245	55	526

Relation with Public.

122. To improve the relations between the police and the public, Station Vigilance Committees were constituted during the year in Bangalore Corporation area as an experimental measure. There was good indication of the scheme being successful. Action was taken to extend the scheme to the other parts of the State.

Prohibition Act.

123. The Prohibition Act is in force in six out of ten Districts in the State and also in two taluks in Bangalore District and four taluks in Hassan District.

124. The issue of permits to tap toddy from date and cocoanut trees in dry districts for the use in wet districts was discontinued from June 1954.

PROTECTION

125. Seventeen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one persons were prosecuted during the year.

126. A sum of Rs. 2,88,200 was recovered as fine during the year as against Rs. 2,33,748 in the previous year.

127. The following figures indicate the number of various types of vehicles registered during the year :— Motor Vehicles Act.

1.	No. of vehicles registered	1,615
2.	No. of buses plying for hire	934
3.	No. of taxis plying for hire	281

128. The following Statement shows the number of accidents caused by various types of motor vehicles during 1953 and 1954 :—

	Type of the vehicle	*1953*	*1954*
1.	Military vehicles	46	43
2	Motor cars	461	526
3.	Buses	187	285
4.	Lorries	222	265
5.	Motor cycles	86	57
6.	Motor rickshaws	26	117
	Total ...	1,028	1,295

129. Of the above cases, 85 accidents ended in loss of life as against 70 in the privious year.

130. The films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and the Regional Boards at Madras and Calcutta were continued to be exhibited in the cinema houses in the State. The total number of cinema houses in the State at the end of the year was 133 (including 10 in Bellary District). Cinematograph Act.

131. There were 99 Touring Talkies in the State including 10 in Bellary District at the end of the year.

132. A sum of Rs. 5,50,072 was collected as Show Tax from the Cinema houses during the year as against Rs. 4,84,088 during the previous year. Show Tax.

(v) Criminal Justice

133. The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

134. The number of Criminal Appeals instituted during the year was 95 (104). Eighteen appeals were

PROTECTION

preferred by Government against the orders of acquittal as against the same number in the previous year.

Disposals.

135. Including 65 appeals involving 174 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 160 appeals concerning 306 persons. Of these 54 appeals involving 128 persons (against 86 appeals involving 153 persons in the previous year) were disposed of, leaving 106 appeals involving 178 persons. In 38 appeals involving 56 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in five cases involving 22 persons the sentences were reduced or altered and in 10 cases involving 48 persons the sentences were reversed.

136. Out of the 30 appeals preferred by Government against the orders of acquittal, five were disposed of, leaving 25 pending at the end of the year.

137. The number of appeals left pending at the end of the year was 106 involving 178 persons, against 65 involving 174 persons in the previous year.

Reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

138. Including the two cases involving two persons pending from the previous year, there were in all three references involving three persons. In one case involving one person the accused was acquitted. In one case involving one person the conviction was confirmed but the sentence of death was altered to transportation for life.

Reference under Section 438 Cr.P.C.

139. Four cases involving four persons were referred to the High Court. In two cases the references were accepted and the other two were left pending.

140. No Miscellaneous Appeal was pending at the end of the previous year and no such appeal was received during the year.

Revision.

141. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court was 1,016 (1,106).

142. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 31 involving 62 persons (including one case involving one person pending from the previous year). Twenty-three cases involving 49 persons were disposed of, leaving eight cases involving 13 persons pending at the end of the year.

PROTECTION

Revision Petitions.

143. Three hundred and sixteen revision petitions involving 540 persons were disposed of, leaving 144 petitions involving 277 persons pending at the end of the year as against 55 petitions involving 93 persons in the previous year.

Other petitions.

144. Including 19 petitions pending from the previous year, there were 318 petitions for disposal. Of these, 293 were disposed of, leaving 25 (19) at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

145. There were 17 cases involving 35 persons for disposal. Fifteen cases involving 31 persons were disposed of, leaving two cases involving four persons pending at the end of the year.

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

146. Excluding Revenue Officers, who were *Ex-Officio* Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates, excercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 61 (61).

147. The Receipts of the Criminal Courts other than the High Court amounted to Rs. 5,59,690 (Rs. 5,72,900) and the expenditure was Rs. 4,65,740 (Rs. 4,94,911).

148. The total number of offences reported during the year was 88,089 (Rs. 91,335).

Persons brought to trial.

149. Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,26,992 (excluding 422 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions) during the year against 1,33,004 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,10,553 (1,16,711) were disposed of. The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 74·3 : 25·7 (74·1 : 25·9). The number of persons whose cases were left pending at the end of the year was 16,439 (16,293).

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

150. The number of persons brought to trial was 82,638 or 65·0 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial, as against 85,245 or 63·9 per cent in the previous year. The cases against 77,811 persons were disposed of, of whom 69,993 or 89·9 per cent were convicted.

District Magistrates' Courts.

151. Nineteen cases involving 35 persons (against 15 cases involving 17 persons) were before the District Magistrates for disposal. Of these, 18 cases involving 34 persons were disposed of, leaving one case of one person pending at the end of the year.

PROTECTION

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

152. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than the District Magistrates had to deal with 92,445 cases involving 1,26,957 persons. The number of cases disposed of was 85,554 involving 1,10,519 persons.

153. The total number of cases and persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 6,991 (6,702) and 15,494 (16,293) respectively.

Average duration.

154. In the courts of the District Magistrates, the average duration of cases disposed of was 27·6 (27·2) days. In the court of the other stipendiary magistrates it was 35·9 (33·8) days.

Examination of Witnesses.

155. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of the Magistrates and the Sessions Judges, was 62,062 (68,408).

Juvenile Offenders.

156. The number of Juvenile Offenders brought before the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges was 1,396 (1,317). The number convicted was 1,283 (1,232). Of these, 60 (51) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 885 (954) were fined. The number imprisoned was 338 (227).

Sessions work.

157. The number of Sessions cases pending at the beginning of the year was 40 involving 134 persons. One hundred and forty-seven cases involving 288 persons were received during the year as against 168 cases involving 413 persons in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-four cases involving 367 against 173 cases involving 459 persons were disposed of leaving 33 cases involving 55 persons as against 40 cases involving 134 persons pending at the end of the previous year.

Average duration.

158. The average duration of Sessions cases disposed of was 70·3 (85·9) days.

159. The Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had to deal with 1,047 appeals preferred by 1,768 persons. Of these, 726 appeals relating to 1,214 persons were disposed of, leaving 321 appeals preferred by 554 persons.

160. In the Magistrates' Courts the number pending at the beginning of the year was 172 and the number received during the year was 287 (305). The number disposed of was 322 as against 290 and the number left pending was 137 (172).

PROTECTION

161. In the Sessions Courts there were for disposal 588 appeals. Of these 404 (573) were disposed of leaving 184 (112) at the end of the year.

162. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judge was 70·5 (65·03). The average duration of appeals disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts was 119·4 (111·62) days.

Revision.

163. The number of revision cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 58 (91) and 130 (171) respectively. The average duration of Revision cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates' Courts was 83·8 (73·94) days and 88·9 (80·98) days respectively.

Punishments.

164. One person was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division during the year. Twenty-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the 6,095 persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 5,430 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 665 (705) for longer periods.

165. The number of persons fined was 73,474 (75,534). The amount of fine imposed and realised was Rs. 5,91,948 and Rs. 5,35,914 respectively.

Courts in Bellary District.

166. In pursuance of the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Orders, 1953, the laws in force in Bellary District on the date of merger continued to be in force during the year also. The practice and procedure prescribed by the High Court of Madras were being continued in the Courts of the District.

Sessions Cases.

167. There were for disposal 21 Sessions cases involving 61 persons. Of these 19 cases involving 57 persons, were disposed of, leaving two cases involving four persons pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Appeals.

168. Thirty-five appeals involving 49 persons were for disposal during the year. Twenty-nine appeals involving 43 persons were disposed of, leaving six appeals involving six persons pending at the end of the year.

Courts of other Magistrates.

169. There were in all 13,319 cases for disposal before the Magistrates. Eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-eight cases were disposed of leaving 1,851 cases at the end of the year.

PROTECTION

170. Out of 111 appeals for disposal, 93 were disposed of, leaving 18 appeals pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Cases.

(v) Civil Justice.

171. The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

172. The number of First Appeals instituted during the year was 356 (including three refiled) as against 357 in the previous year.

173. Including 824 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,180 (927) appeals at the end of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 46 of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,27,823 as against 103 of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,98,101 in the previous year.

Average

174. The average duration of 46 appeals disposed of during the year was 864·19 (770·26) days.

175. The number of Second Appeals filed during the year was 614 including 10 refiled (688).

Disposals

176. Including 910 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of Second Appeals for disposal was 1,524 (1,567). The number of appeals disposed of was 504 (657).

177. The average duration of 502 Second Appeals disposed of was 302·45 (556·04) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

178. Out of 118 appeals for disposal, 61 (86) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 (43) at the close of the year.

Writ Petitions.

179. Out of 245 (148) writ petitions for disposal, 114 (76) were disposed of during the year.

Civil Revision Petitions.

180. The number of Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 347. Six hundred and twenty-nine (751) petitions were filed during the year. Of these, 529 (704) were disposed of, leaving 447 (347) petitions pending at the end of the year.

Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

181. Excluding the courts of the Bellary District, the number of Courts in the State subordinate to the High Court was 48.

182. The total receipts of the Courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 19,74,369 (Rs. 19,66,031) and the expenditure was Rs. 16,61,600 (Rs. 17,02,209).

Institution and disposal of suits.

183. The total number of both original and small Cause Suits instituted during the year was 29,033 (28,725) (excluding 1,211 refiled and remanded suits). On the original side, the institutions were 20,109 (18,762) and on the small cause side 8,924 (9,963). The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 174 (301). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 802 (713) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 19,133 (17,748). On the small cause side the number instituted in the District Court at Civil Station, Bangalore, was 285 (515). In the Subordinate Judge's Courts, it was 4,461 (4,921) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 4,178 (4,527).

Disposal of suits.

184. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 20,473 (19,448). The number of small cause suits disposed of was 9,300 (10,277).

Pendency of suits.

185. The number of suits pending (both original and small cause) at the end of the year was 11,768 (11,297).

186. The average duration of contested suits was 306·73 (306·9) days, and of uncontested suits was 64·67 (65·7) days. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was 331·31 (341·6) days and of small cause suits 198·23 (179·76) days.

187. Out of 8,634 Miscellaneous Cases, 6,019 (6,586) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,615 (2,857) cases to be disposed of at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

188. The number of Execution applications filed was 32,841 (32,573). The number disposed of was 32,911 (30,060). The number of cases pending over one year was 774 (764).

189. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 30,19,681 (Rs. 62,01,801).

Insolvency Applications.

190. There were 291 (272) insolvency applications for disposal, of which 166 (142) were disposed of. In 57 cases, Receivers were appointed. The amount realised out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 18,248 (Rs. 32,893) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 14,557 (Rs. 30,982).

Appellate Work.

191. The Number of Regular Appeals for disposal during the year was 4,329 (4,487). The number filed during the year was 2,684 (2,772), and the number disposed of was 1,668 (1,928). Eight hundred and three (914) appeals were transferred to other Courts for disposal.

PROTECTION

Miscellaneous Appeals.

192. There were 507 (544) Miscellaneous Appeals, of which 324 (361) were disposed of, leaving 183 at the end of the year. The average duration of Appeals disposed of was 188·67 (191·8) days.

193. The total receipts and expenditure of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year amounted to Rs. 22,24,231 (Rs. 21,74,786) and Rs. 20,06,128 (Rs. 20,89,021) respectively.

194. During the year, the laws in force in Bellary District on the date of merger continued to be in force, subject to the modifications made by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1953. The practice and procedure which had been prescribed by the High Court of Madras were continued to be followed by the Courts in Bellary District.

Advocates.

195. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 231 (151). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 1,451, of whom 87 were from outside Mysore State.

Pleaders.

196. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,183 (1,156). The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 27 and nine pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

(vi) Prisons.

197. The policy of the Department with regard to administration of Jails and Lock-ups was aimed at training the prisoners for a useful life on release. With this object in view, several ameliorative measures providing indoor and outdoor games to prisoners confined in Jails and establishing jail industries with modern machinery to improve the tone of production were undertaken.

198. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long term prisoners had fulfilled the object with which the system was introduced. Convicts in the Central Jail, Bangalore, were detailed for extramural work in the construction of the Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

199. The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners were on the whole good during the year.

200. The religious Ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the Jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects was attached to each of the Jails for the use of prisoners who borrow books and read them during leisure hours.

201. The Central Jail, Bangalore, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Allipuram Jail, Bellary and one District Jail at Mysore continued to function during the year.

202. Seven district Lock-ups were working in all the District Headquarters (except Bangalore, Bellary and Mysore).

203. The special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields and the Special Lock-up at Davangere were functioning.

204. There were twenty Taluk Lock-ups working in important Taluk Headquarters (excluding the Special Lock-up at Davangere and five Sub-Jails at Bellary, Kudligy, Hospet, Sandur and Harapanahalli).

205. One Borstal School and one Certified School were functioning in Bellary District.

206. Medical Administration of both the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore were held by two surgeons of the Medical Department as part-time Officers.

207. As usual, Surgeons of the Medical department were in charge of the Lock-ups in the District Lock-ups as *Ex-officio* Officers, subject to the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate of the concerned District. Whenever female prisoners were admitted in the Lock-ups, the required temporary female guards were employed for the periods.

208. There were 3,108 male and 30 female convicts in Jails, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups in the State in the beginning of the year. Of the 19,161 males, and 459 females admitted during the year, 16,250 males and 446 females were received direct from Courts and 2,911 males, and 13 females by transfer. During the year, 20,313 males and 465 females were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 1,956 males and 24 female convicts at the end of the year.

209. Disposal of the convicts were as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
1. Transferred to other Jails ...	2,480	135	2,615
2. Transferred under P. T. Regulation ...	190	...	190
3. Released on appeal ...	2,326	76	2,402
4. Released on expiry of sentence ...	10,585	202	10,787
5. Released under remission system ...	3,259	52	3,311
6. Released by orders of Government ...	1,308	Nil	1,208
7. Executed ...	1	Nil	1
8. Transportation ...	153	Nil	153
9. Escaped ...	7	Nil	7
10. Suicide ...	1	Nil	1
11. Died ...	3	Nil	3
Total	20,313	465	20,778

210. The following statement shows the religion, age and state of education and previous occupation of convicts imprisoned during the year :—

Religion	
Hindus and Natives ...	9,935
Muslims ...	3,482
Christians ...	Nil
Other castes ...	3,591
Age	
Under 15 years of age ...	557
Between 16 and 40 ...	12,274
Between 40 and 60 ...	3,889
Above 60 ...	283
State of Education.	
Literate ...	3,863
Illiterate ...	13,145
Previous occupation.	
1. Government or Municipal servants ...	366
2. Professional Persons ...	700
3. Under personal services ...	293
4. Agriculturists ...	5,725
5. Commerce and Trade ...	1,366

Social Life of Women in Society.

1.	Married	...	306
2.	Unmarried	...	112
3.	Widows	...	35
4.	Prostitutes	...	6

211. There were 4,443 male and 195 female habitual criminals in the prisons during the year.

212. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 8,31,939 in Jails, Rs. 2,37,775 in sub Jails and Lock-ups and Rs. 77,617 in schools aggregating to Rs. 11,47,331 (Rs. 9,20,813). Finance.

213. The average cost per head including the pupils of the school and prisoners in Jails and Lock-ups in the State was Rs. 370 during the year.

(vii) Registration of Assurance.

214. The total number of Special and *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State was 95, of which 74 Special Sub-Registry Offices and 21 *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices.

215. The total number of documents registered was 2,10,291 as against 2,69,823 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 59,532 documents, thus registered during the year. The number of documents registered relating to immoveable properties was 2,06,496, of which the registration of 1,84,034 documents was compulsory and that of 22,372 optional.

216. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 14,42,82,871 as against Rs. 21,27,32,228 in the previous year.

217. The total amount of Revenue realised during the year (excluding Yelandur) was Rs. 10,85,727 (Rs. 11,78,064). Receipts.

218. The receipts of Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, amounted to Rs. 5,629 (Rs. 7,068). Yelandur.

219. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5,40,223 (Rs. 5,18.358). The expenditure incurred on the Sub-Registry Office, Yelandur, was Rs. 4,608 (Rs. 4,956).

PROTECTION

220. The total registration fee foregone by granting several concessions to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks etc., from payment of the Registration fee either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 1,05,122.

Mutation fee.

221. The total amount of Mutation fee collected in several Sub-Registry Offices in the State amounted to Rs. 2,42,038 (Rs. 3,26,840).

222. Out of the 146 appeal cases, 78 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68 cases at the end of the year.

223. No prosecutions were launched during the year.

General.

224. The table of Registration fee was revised from 1st April 1954.

225. The post of a District Registrar (Gazetted) was created on 19th November 1954 for a period of one year in the grade pay of Rs. 300-20-500 for Bangalore District, without additional staff, in the interest of proper realisation of both Stamps and Registration revenue to Government.

226. The registration fee in respect of the instruments to be executed by the following concerns in connection with the loans obtained by them from the State Government was remitted :—

1. Sri Ganesha Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere.
2. Sri Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere.
3. Mysore Silk Filature Mills, Ltd., T. Narasipur.
4. Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore.
5. Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd., Bangalore.
9. Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Ltd. Bangalore.
7. The District Board, Chitaldrug.
8. The Karnataka Printers Ltd., Bangalore, and
9. Bharathi Trading and Industrial Company, Hassan.

Orders were issued on 22nd January 1955 making the following amendments to the table of fee as notified in Notification No. S. R. 8662—Regis. 28—53—2, dated 23rd March 1954 :—

For Proviso 3 to item 13 :—

227. 1. "(3) That in the case of Encumbrance Certificate required by—

(*a*) Co-operative Societies :—one half of fee payable under Clause (2).

(*b*) Primary Land Mortgage Societies and Banks:—

(i) In the case of application for loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 *Nil.*

(ii) In the case of applications exceeding Rs. 2,000 one half of the fee payable under Clause (2).

(c) Rural Industrialisation Co-operative Societies started under the Mysore Government Rural Industrialisation Scheme ... *No fee.*

(2) After Article 23 the following article shall be inserted :—

"24, For Registration of instruments executed or on behalf of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies started under the Mysore Government Rural Industrialisation Scheme, or by an Officer or member of such Societies and relating to the business of Societies ... *Nil.*

228. The following further amendments to the table of fee as notified in Notification No. S.R. 8662—Regis. 28-53-2, dated 23rd March 1954 and as amended from time to time were issued. After Article 24, the following article shall be inserted:—

"25. Fee for registration of instruments executed by the Mysore Provincial House Building Corporation, Ltd., and the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., in favour of Government of Mysore in respect of loans of Rs. 2,61,000 and Rs. 93,000 respectively sanctioned to the above Institutions for disbursement to primary Co-operative Societies." ... *Nil.*

229. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was the Registrar of Firms, subsequently the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, Bangalore, was appointed to be the Registrar of Firms for purposes of the administration of the said Act.

230. The total number of applications received during the year for registration filing etc., was 715 of which 28 applications under Sections 60, 61, 62, 63 (1) and 63 (2) of Indian Partnership Act, 1932, were filed and 292 were registered.

(viii) Beggar Relief Scheme.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

231. The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXXII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

PROTECTION

232. In the beginning of the year there were eight beggars in the Receiving Centre pending enquiry and during the year, 3,220 beggars were arrested in limits of the Corporation of Bangalore City as against 4,339 in the previous year, showing a fall of 1,119. The main reason for this fall is that due to unfavourable seasonal conditions in the adjoining Districts of the Madras State there was large influx of beggars into the City from those areas during the previous years, but during the year the flow of beggars decreased, though not completely stopped, owing to return of normal seasonal conditions.

233. Out of 3,220 beggars arrested, 2,186 being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging and on their furnishing self-surety bonds. The number of beggars so released during the previous year was 3,269. One thousand twenty-six beggars were produced before the Second City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 697 as against 792 during the previous year and the rest *viz.*, 329 were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

234. One hundred and fifty beggars were trained in Hospital Attendant work, kitchen, tailoring, agriculture, gardening and afforestation.

235. Tailoring was the only cottage industry run at the Colony during the year and 12 boys were given training in this craft. Seven hundred and two garments of various types required for the use of beggar and staff of the colony were stitched in the Tailoring Section with the help of the boy inmates as against 606 during the previous year. Besides this, private work of the staff of the Colony was also undertaken on orders. The total realisation on this account amounted to Rs. 730-14-6, as against Rs.940-5-6 during the previous year. The fall in the income during the year was due to the fact that the Tailoring Section was engaged in stitching the beggars clothing and uniforms to the warders over a considerable period of the year.

Agriculture and Gardening.

236. About 130 acres of cultivable land is attached to the Colony and of this, about 60 acres were cultivated with the help of the inmates. Of the remaining extent, 59 acres

and 15 guntas of lands were leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages. The income from the lands leased out amounted to Rs. 1,187-8-0.

Education.

237. The Primary School attached to the Colony continued to cater to the educational needs of boy inmates and children of the staff. The total number of beggar boys who received education in the school in the first four primary classes was 28 on an average.

Recreation.

238. The Radio set and Bhajanas arranged periodically provided recreation facilities to the inmates of the Colony. Games such as football, Kolata were arranged for the boys and girls.

239. The receipt and expenditure of the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, were Rs. 2,234 and Rs. 76,516 respectively.

Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary, Mysore.

240. The Local Relief Committee has been working in Mysore City since May 1949. It consists of 12 members of which the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, is the Chairman.

241. With the help of the Police Department, Warders of the Beggars Home were being sent for scouting beggars in the City and beggars caught during such rounds were being brought to the Centre and after preliminary enquiries they were either let off after admonition or retained in the Centre or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first time or second time. Such of the beggars as were ordered to be treated as permanent beggars were sent to the Beggars' Colony at Bangalore.

242. The Beggars' Home continued to be housed in the III Block of N. R. B. Choultry, Mysore.

243. The receipt and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee were Rs. 17,512 and Rs. 12,937 respectively.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

244. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State during the year was 12,468 (12,756). The decrease is due to the conversion of some single Village Panchayets in Bangalore District into group Panchayets. The number of meetings held by the Village Panchayets was 37,512

PROTECTION

(29,084). Elections to the Panchayets were held during the last quarter of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Village Panchayet Taxes.

245. Including the arrears, the total demand of Village Panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 56,30,278 (52,74,967) of which a sum of Rs. 29,00,329 (26,95,600) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,29,949 (Rs. 25,79,367) at the end of the year.

Financial Position of the Village Panchayets.

246. A sum of Rs. 70,05,654 (Rs. 42,81,349) was at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year. This, with the income for the year of Rs. 48,62,762 (Rs. 39,01,778) amounted to a total of Rs. 1,18,88,416 (Rs. 81,83,127), of which a sum of Rs. 43,52,837 (Rs. 16,87,164) was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 75,15,379 (Rs. 64,95,963) at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the end of the year.

247. A portion of the Land Revenue was assigned to the District Boards and Village Panchayets under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952 as in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1·07 lakhs was provided for Rural Health and Sanitation for the year and the major portion of the grant was spent during the year.

Rural Water Supply.

248. Nine hundred and sixty-nine (391) drinking water wells were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,06,588 (Rs. 1,84,554) and 2,294 (3,151) wells remained to be completed at the end of the year. These wells were under various stages of progress.

Public Works

249. A sum of Rs. 14,80 275 (Rs. 5,14,397) was spent during the year on the execution of Public Works.

Audit

250. The accounts of 820 (587) Village Panchayets were audited during the year.

Weekly Labour.

251. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 637 (649) villages and the value of works done amounted to Rs. 2,23,759 (Rs. 1,04,105). One hundred and twenty-three (84) Village Panchayets laid out parks, 65 (24) Village Panchayets planted fruit gardens and 418 Village Panchayets planted shade trees and 35 (15) Village Panchayets arranged weekly visits of doctors. Ninety-seven (65) Village Panchayets were managing village forests. One thousand nine hundred and eighty (1,871) Village Panchayets have libraries or reading rooms functioning. Two hundred Village Panchayets have availed

themselves of electric power and 588 Village Panchayets maintained sweeping establishments.

Local Development Works.

252. During the year, 1,411 works at a cost of Rs. 35,24,637 under 'Local Development Works' were sanctioned for execution by the Village Panchayets under the scheme sponsored by the Planning Commission which included construction of roads, drains, community halls and drinking water wells. The works remaining over at the end of the previous year, were also taken up during the year. The total outlay incurred was Rs. 17,87,225 on these works.

(x) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

253. A separate Department set up during 1953-54 for looking after the work of amelioration of Depressed Classes with a Commissioner as the Head of the Department was continued during the year.

Depressed Class Housing.

254. A sum of Rs. 17·00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for the year for the formation of extensions and grant of subventions for construction of houses etc., for the benefit of the Depressed Classes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,94,000 was set apart for construction of hostel buildings for the Depressed Class Students. The construction of the hostel buildings at Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Nanjangud which was taken up during 1953-54 was under progress. The construction of another hostel at Sirigere in Chitaldrug was taken up during the year. A sum of Rs. 10,31,562 was spent for construction of houses. Four thousand seven-hundred and eleven houses were completed and 6,411 (4814) houses were still under construction. The construction of a Bhajanmandir at Shantigrama, Hassan Taluk, was completed during the year and the building at Dommaningala, Channarayapatna Taluk, was under completion. A total extent of 10, 731 (10,877) acres of land was granted during the year.

Welfare scheme for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes.

255. A sum of Rs. 1,94,058 was spent during the year under this scheme for providing houses, schools and hostels and a health unit and supply of bullocks, cloth and

PROTECTION

sarees etc. The Agricultural colonies started for these tribes at Budipadaga, Penjahalli and Maddur during 1953-54 made considerable progress and a hill tribe Conference was also held at Penjahalli colony in Heggadadevankote Taluk. The Health unit at Nisna continued to function and the jeep purchased was used for distributing the medicines to the Hill Tribe hades around the Health unit. The scheme was also extended to ameliorate the conditions of Iruligas living in Magadi, Kanakapura and Ramanagaram taluks in Bangalore District.

Scheme for welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.

256. The total expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 72,443 during the year. The ex-criminal tribes could not be rehabilitated in agricultural colony specially formed for them as they did not come forward to avail themselves of the facilities provided for them. Therefore action was taken to rehabilitate them wherever they were residing by providing facilities such as housing, agriculture, cottage industries, sheep farming, drinking water wells etc.

Schemes for eradication of untouchability.

257. An expenditure of Rs. 5,71,913 was incurred under this scheme for important items of ameliorative measures such as the construction of houses, community centres, intercaste dinners, supply of radios, aid to voluntary agencies, holding of melas, cottage industries, publicity, etc.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

258. Twenty-nine meetings were held during the year and 597 subjects were dealt with by the Board.

Formation of Residential Extensions. Jayanagar 'A' Block.

259. This comprises of I and II Blocks which are in the Corporation limits. The works of providing surface drains, and shoulder drains, etc., were all completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 74,540 was spent on Layout works.

Jayanagar 'B' Block.

260. This comprises of Blocks III to VIII. The works of providing side drains, curbs, shoulder drains, etc., for all roads coming within the developed area where sites have been sold were under progress. In Block VI, the above works were concentrated and completed, when 121 sites were formed for allotment to Harijans. The IV Main

Road which is the continuation of East End Road was completed.

261. All the balance works like drainage, water supply and electric lights, etc., for all the refugee quarters were completed. Six houses in Block VI were allotted to refugees.

262. The total outlay for Sunkenahalli Extension during the year was Rs. 1,320.

263. The total outlay for the Wilson Gardens Extension during the year was Rs. 1,366.

264. The total outlay in Kumarapark West Extension during the year was Rs. 6,81,024 and the total realisation was Rs. 1,64,048.

265. The amount realised in the Vyalikaval Extension by the sale of sites was Rs. 5,21,000 and the total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 5,32,028.

266. The Vasanthanagar Layout was sanctioned for Rs. 12,18,000 and it is a new scheme taken up for execution during the year.

267. All works were almost completed. The Labour Housing Corporation Buildings on the 516 sites allotted to them were completed. Additional 442 sites are proposed to be allotted to the Labour Housing Corporation for the second Stage of Works. Rajajinagar-Industrial Suburb Housing Area.

268. The total outlay incurred till the end of the year was Rs. 24,93,337 and the total realisation was Rs. 13,36,612.

269. The works were all completed. The outlay was Rs. 13,16,975 and the construction of the 2 M.G. Reservoir for water supply to this area was practically completed. Small scale industries are proposed to be located in Okalipuram area which is adjacent to the Industrial Suburb. Industrial Suburb-Factory Area North Zone.

270. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,49,000 and the total expenditure at the end of the year was Rs. 4,13,185. The realisation during the year was Rs. 26,921. Houses in Kumarapark West Extension. Construction of 'D' type Houses.

271. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.75,000 and the outlay was Rs. 2,63,190. The number of units constructed and disposed of was 52. Tenemental Quarters.

272. Construction of 60 blocks of 4 units each were completed and handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation. All the 240 units were occupied by labourers Industrial Housing Scheme.

PROTECTION

working in different factories. The total outlay at the end of March 1955 was Rs. 4,81,989.

Refugee Quarters.

273. Fifty-three houses were completed including light and water supply connections. A modified estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 for constructing these houses was under consideration. The outlay at the end of the year was Rs. 1,66,678.

274. Slum Clearance Schemes in Sultanpet Area, in Dobspet-Upparahalli, Layout of Doddabylikhana in Kalasipalya, area behind Water Supply Division, improvements to Ramachandrapuram, Lakshminarayanapuram and Maruthi Extensions, Layout in Goripalya for displaced persons, Scheme for a layout in Palace Guttahalli and a scheme for formation of a layout opposite to Government Veterinary Hospital on Mysore Road for housing Hospital Employees were under various stages of progress during the year.

275. The Trust Board continued to be in charge of the underground drainage works of the City during the year.

276. The formation of Vidhana Veedhi from Residency Park Road up to Cubbon Road was almost completed.

277. A sum of Rs. 6,46,294 was realised towards sale of sites in several extensions and a sum of Rs. 4,53,917 was realised towards sale of sites from the Industrial Suburb at Rajajinagar.

278. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 77,50,108 and the expenditure was Rs. 47,25,822 leaving a balance of Rs. 30,24,286. The percentage of working expenses to total expenditure was 6·8 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

279. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per census of 1951 is 7,78,977 as against 4,06,757 as per census of 1941. During the decade the population nearly doubled. The phenominal increase of population is due to various reasons. As the administrative headquarters of the State and as a Military centre of some importance, the City has always attracted immigrants from the rural areas of the State as well as from places outside the State. Latterly, immigration into

PROTECTION

the City has been greatly stimulated by the location of new Institutions and large Industrial concerns of national importance in and near Bangalore.

280. There was no change in the constitution of the Council as it stood on 31st March 1954.

281. Sri H. S. Seetharam and Sri Gadi Cheluvaraya Chetty continued to be the Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively till 18th January 1955 and on that date Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu and Sri Chhotubhai Desai were duly elected. They continued to hold the office during the remaining part of the year.

282. Out of the various draft Bye-laws and amendments to the Bye-laws passed, the one important Bye-law passed relates to levy of Octroi duty on raw cotton and wool, petrol, diesel oil, engine oil and powerine, paints and varnishes, cosmetics and perfumes and all electrical goods with the exception of electrical goods required for agricultural purposes. The revenue expected on this account is Rs. 5 lakhs.

283. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,55,216. The total receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,55,574 thus making a total of Rs. 1,08,10,790. Of this sum of Rs. 1,02,90,319 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,20,471, at the end of the year. Financial Position.

284. The total demand under Assessed Taxes including arrears was Rs. 40,94,176 against which a sum of Rs. 29,91,573 was collected. The percentage of collection was 73(72·15). Revenue

285. The licensing of Public Conveyance in the Civil area, Bangalore, which was done by the Hackney Carriage Department was taken over by the Corporation on 1st August 1954.

286. The Corporation organised health exhibitions at the various places to educate public in health matters.

287. The Corporation continued to maintain four high schools and five higher elementary schools. The total number of pupils taught was 6,864 (5,954). Education.

288. Sri Purushotham Singh L. Bajaj donated Rs. 42,500 being half of the cost for the construction of a Girls' High School in Gandhinagar, Bangalore.

PROTECTION

Public Health

289. The total expenditure under Public Health was Rs. 24,86,204. During the year there was a decline in the birth and death rates. Infantile mortality rate has been the lowest recorded so far. Incidence of infectious diseases declined during the year as compared with the previous year. There was also a marked decline in the incidence of small-pox, chicken-pox, typhoid, measles and diphtheria.

290. The Corporation got up a scheme for over a lakh of rupees to improve only a few of the slums.

291. Leprosy treatment was given as usual in the Leprosy clinic of Broadway Road, and cases needing hospitalisation were admitted into E.D. Hospital, Bangalore for treatment and detention.

292. The Corporation continued to maintain eight maternity homes. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-four labour cases were conducted in these maternity homes giving an average of 27·8 births per bed.

Engineering Section.

293. Steady progress has been maintained with regard to maintenance and improvement of roads with the available resources. The work consisted of (i) cement concreting of some important roads, (ii) improving the macadam roads and forming new roads, (iii) improving the lanes by square slabs or by cement concreting of removing the pitching stones and installing the same and tarring and (iv) improving and forming foot-paths mostly gravelling foot-paths and cement concreting of foot-paths. Widening of Kasturba Road connecting the City and Civil Area was continued during the year.

294. A scheme for the development of Chamarajasagar Works at Thippagondanahalli at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs was sanctioned. The water scarcity will be solved to a great extent when this work is completed and the Corporation lays bigger mains out of the loan of Rs. 79·12 lakhs requested for in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Vital Statistics.

295. Of the registered births, 13,400 were males and 12,835 females. The largest number of births was recorded in the month of September 1954 and the lowest in the month of June 1954. The highest birth rate was among other communities and the lowest among Europeans.

296. The total number of deaths during the year was 12,921 as against 15,153 during the previous year. Of these, 6,434 were males and 6,487 females. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month af July 1954 and the lowest in the month of February 1955.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipality.

297. The area of the City continued to be 14·43 square miles. The population as per the Census of 1951 is 2,44,334.

298. Twenty-eight meetings of the Council were held during the year including six special and 10 adjourned meetings.

299. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 3,86,145. The receipts, expenditure and the closing balance were Rs. 29,92,774, Rs. 29,57,756 and Rs. 4,21,163 respectively. Finance.

300. The incidence of taxation *per capita* was Rs. 6-9-0 (Rs. 6-8-8) during the year.

301. For Public Safety a sum of Rs. 80,837 was spent during the year, as against Rs. 71,032, in the previous year.

302. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 7,28,603 (Rs. 6,17,731). Engineering Section.

303. The health of the City during the year was good excepting for an outbreak of cholera during December 1954 and January 1955. Seventy thousand three hundred and eighteen anti-cholera inoculations were performed. Public Health.

304. There were 177 attacks with 22 deaths from diphtheria as against 177 and 25 respectively in the previous year. Diphtheria.

305. There were 40 (118) attacks with 22 (25) deaths due to typhoid. Typhoid.

306. One hundred and thirty-six cases of death from consumption were reported during the year. Tuberculosis.

307. The population of the City as per the census of 1951 was 2,44,334 and it is estimated to be about 2,50,000 during the year. Vital Statistics.

PROTECTION

308. Of the total number of 7,485 births, 44 mothers died of child birth, yielding a maternal mortality rate of 5.8 per 1,000 births; while 600 was the number of deaths of children under one year of age. The infant mortality rate worked out to 80·1 for 1,000 live births. The main causes of death were (1) prematurity, (2) convulsion, (3) diarrhœa and (4) respiratory diseases.

309. A sum of Rs. 39·49 lakhs was sanctioned for the improvement of water supply in Mysore.

310. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, was at Mysore in the months of July and August 1954. On 9th August 1954, the President of India had a State drive round the City of Mysore. On the 23rd August, Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Mysore for Bhadravathi.

311. Dasara, as usual was celebrated during the year in the months of September and October 1954.

312. From 25th to 27th January 1955, the 31st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Mysore.

Relief to the Poor.

313. Distribution of doles (rice) to about 350 disabled people was continued up to the end of September 1953 when the municipal grant of Rs. 375 per mensem was diverted towards the Municipal Poor Students' Feeding Committee Funds as resolved by the Municipal Council.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

314. The total number of Board meetings held was 15, out of which 12 were ordinary and three special.

315. Owing to the several difficulties met with for the construction of buildings in the new extensions, regarding water supply and underground drainage, etc., the possibility of providing accommodation to the minimum extent was investigated. Some of the vacant sites and bits of land inside the city proper were sold to persons who were in urgent need of sites or to adjacent house owners for putting up additional structures thereon. Further action was taken to form sites wherever vacant lands were available to meet the heavy demand for the sites from the public.

316. Survey lands were acquired and sites were laid round about the city on a large scale. Sites were also

formed in Jayanagar, Saraswathipuram, Yadavagiri, Kesare Block, Chamundipuram, area to the south of Shankar Mutt along Ramanuja Road, Adipampa Road, Kalasagere, south of Paduvarhalli, area opposite to B.T.Oil Mills.

317. Four hundred and twenty-eight sites were available at the beginning of the year, 51 new sites were formed and including the 4 sites resumed, the total number of sites for sale aggregated 482, out of this, 139 sites were sold.

318. Most of the sites formed were cottage sites which were within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price was recovered in many cases by instalments. Bungalow and shop sites as well as sites for cinemas were sold by public auction. Free grant of sites were also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, and educational institutions. As far as possible, each independent major layout was formed on a financially self-supporting basis. The sites were allotted only to persons who own no houses or sites in the city and also to those who were dispossessed by acquisition for slum clearance, etc.

319. Sanction was accorded for underground drainage and water supply works in Yadavagiri, Bannimantap, Saraswathipuram extensions and Jayalakshmipuram.

320. Including stock and suspense heads, the total expenditure incurred under all heads comprised in the Trust Board funds amounted to Rs. 22,60,254 of which the work expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,88,222 during the year.

(xv) Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

321. As the term of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board, as reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st July 1953 expired on 30th June 1954, it was further constituted for a period of one year from 1st July 1954. The total number of members continued to be 26 as during the previous year. Finance.

322. The total receipts of the Board inclusive of the opening balance was Rs. 5,80,342 (5,68,398) and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,82,708 (4,79,672). The realisations under the head "House and shop taxes", "Octroi" and "Markets" were Rs. 64,178 (54,459), Rs. 1,39,183 (1,29,020) and Rs. 1,12,602 (87,073) respectively. Constitution

PROTECTION

Demand, Collection and Balance.

323. Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,06,449 (4,99,338) under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 4,48,762 (4,40,099) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,687 (59,239) under the heads "Mohatarfa including house tax" "Vehicle tax" and "Ground rent on labour colonies", etc.

Sanitary Board High Schools.

324. The K.G.F. Sanitary Board Boys' and Girls High Schools continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board.

Schemes of improvements.

325. The improvement works sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were completed during the year except for two items of deposit contribution cases.

Health and Sanitation.

326. The health conditions of the area were satisfactory. Adequate medical attention is available to the population of the area. The sanitation of the non-mining area was looked after by the Health Section of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board as usual.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipal Council.

327. The total area of the Davangere City Municipal Council is 7·5 square miles. The population of the City according to Census of 1951 is 56,048.

328. The Council held 12 ordinary, 5 adjourned and 22 special meetings.

329. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City was 13,372 (12,972) and 4,144 (4,194) respectively.

330. With a view to improve the resources of the Municipality, the Council proposed the levy of Octroi on 48 additional items and the same was sanctioned by Government.

331. The incidence of taxation per head of population works out to Rs. 9-6-3 (Rs. 6-4-2).

Demand, Collection and Balance.

332. The total demand including arrears under all heads was Rs. 7,28,196. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,35,910 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,92,286 at the end of the year.

Water Supply.

333. The Davangere Water Works at Haribar continued to be under the management of the Municipality. A sum of Rs. 47,830 (Rs. 1,02,865) was spent during the year.

PROTECTION

334. A sum of Rs. 1,62,798 (Rs. 1,58,259) was spent under conservancy and sanitation.

Conservancy and Sanitation.

335. Out of 1,639 births, 429 cases were reported from Maternity Hospital and the remaining 1,212 cases were reported from the various Divisions of the City. The birth rate works out to 29·2 per 1,000 population as against 32·1 in the previous year. Births.

336. Out of 557 deaths, 57 cases were reported from Hospitals and the remaining 500 cases relate to the various Divisions of the City. The death rate works out to 9·9 per 1,000 population as against 10·1 in the previous year. Deaths.

337. The Municipal High School continued to function during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 was incurred from Municipal funds. There were 340 (284) pupils on the roll. A sum of Rs. 7,598 was realised as fees during the year. Education.

338. An estimate for Rs. 1·20 lakhs for the construction of an additional R.C.C tank of 2 lakhs gallons capacity at Davangere was sanctioned by Government, the cost being met in equal proportion between the Government and the Municipality. Government have also sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 10·23 lakhs for the Underground Drainage Scheme.

(xvii) Administration of District Boards.

339. The Local Boards Enquiry Committee which was constituted in December 1953, under the Chairmanship of Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariah, furnished their report on 28th August 1954, recommending the continuance of the existing District Boards with certain modified functions and powers, and also the creation of statutory Boards at Taluk level. The Government decided to continue the District Boards with their present functions and duties providing for their being directly elected on the basis of adult franchise. As this meant amendment of the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act and the amendment could not be put through before 31st March Constitution.

1955 fresh Boards were not constituted. The District Boards, therefore, continued to be administered by the Special Officers during the year.

Income and Expenditure.

340. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 48,88,782 (Rs. 61,67,612) and Rs. 52,51,346 (Rs. 50,20,325) respectively as per details furnished below:—

	INCOME (REVENUE)	Rs.
1	Local Cess including Land Revenue assignments.	21,85 611
2	Tolls and ferries ...	1,32,352
3	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous ...	11,94,214
4	Contribution and grants-in-aid ...	10,49,800
5	Railway Cess of previous years ...	19,997
6	Public Debt ...	3,06,808
	Total ...	48,88,782

	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
1	Public Works executed by the Public Works Department ...	4,51,784
2	Public Works executed by the Boards agency ...	19,48,971
3	Administration and Collection ...	3,41,304
4	Public Health, Safety and convenience ...	12,81,795
5	Miscellaneous contribution ...	7,31,310
6	Public Debt ...	4,96,182
	Total ...	52,51,346

The District Boards of Mysore and Tumkur continued to maintain their own Engineering Establishments.

341. The reclassification of roads into State Fund Roads and District Fund Roads ordered in August 1953 was reviewed by Government during the year and certain revision in the classification was ordered. The District Boards maintained a total length of 4,963 miles and 6½ furlongs (4,893 miles and 2½ furlongs) during the year.

PROTECTION

Public Works.

342. The Boards executed public works of the value of Rs. 19,48,972 (Rs. 21,51,944), during the year through their own agency and works to the value of Rs. 4,51,784 (Rs. 1,44,189) through the Public Works Department.

343. The District Boards of Bangalore and Tumkur formed 78 miles and 3 furlongs of new roads and the District Board, Mysore, formed 42 roads during the year. The other Public Works undertaken by the Boards were, construction of dispensary buildings, school buildings, *pravasimandira* buildings, bridges, causeways, etc.

Local Development Works.

344. The scheme of Local Development Works, sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India, continued to be in operation during the year. One hundred and two (126) works were sanctioned for execution at a total cost of Rs. 3,52,402 (Rs. 3,99,576) and out of them 51 works were completed.

Dispensaries.

345. There were 300 (266) Local Fund Dispensaries and Maternity Homes during the year, of which 9 were newly opened. The total expenditure incurred on all the dispensaries was Rs. 5,45,580 (Rs. 5,55,999) and 43,66,255 (40,77,469) patients were treated during the year. There were 238 (232) *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,33,036 (Rs. 2,59,481).

Veterinary Dispensaries

346. There were 218 (213) Veterinary dispensaries, of which 3 were newly opened during the year and the District Boards contributed Rs. 20,629 (Rs. 23,339) for their maintenance.

High Schools

347. There were 55 (55) High Schools during the year and the District Boards incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,14,924 (Rs. 3,79,674) towards their maintenance.

Jatras and Cattle Fairs

348. Thirty cattle fairs and *jatras* were conducted by the District Boards in various places during the year and an income of Rs. 33,035 (Rs. 54,510) was realised during the year.

Public Health, Safety and Convenience

349. The District Boards incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,81,795 (Rs. 12,39,877) on public health during the year. There were 271 midwives who conducted 19,606 labour cases during the year. The number of vaccinations conducted during the year was 5,05,775.

PROTECTION

Audit.

350. The accounts of seven District Boards were audited during the year.

The Chief Executive Officers.

351. The Chief Executive Officers were continued in all the District Boards in the State during the year.

District Board, Bellary.

352. The Board continued to function under the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, as the Special Officer. The receipts and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 15,04,339 (Rs. 15,20,815) and Rs. 14,85,517 (Rs. 18,50,359) respectively. It has an Engineering Establishment of its own and maintains a total length of 357 (337) miles and 5 furlongs at a total cost of Rs. 94,872 (Rs. 55,046).

353. There were 308 (283) Elementary Schools and 6 (6) High Schools, 27 (26) regular institutions and subsidised dispensaries of modern medicine and Indian medicine during the year.

(xviii) Municipal Administration.

354. There were 105 Town Municipalities in the State excluding two Municipalities in the Bellary District. All these Municipalities except the Town Municipal Council, Y. N. Hosakote in Tumkur District were reconstituted from 1st April 1952. The Town Municipal Council, Y. N. Hosakote was newly constituted. The Town Municipal Councils of Chamarajanagar and Ramasamudram were amalgamated with effect from 24th April 1954.

355. The total population of the Town Municipalities in the State during the year was 9,11,427 (excluding Bellary District).

356. The total number of elected and nominated members of the several Municipalities in all the Districts at the end of the year was 1,718 as against the sanctioned strength of 1,730. Of these, three were appointed by Government and the remaining 1,715 elected. The total number of meetings held by the Town Municipal Councils during the year was 2,228 (2,176).

357. The Municipal Councils framed bye-laws and rules on the basis of the model bye-laws and rules issued by Government and many of the Bye-laws and Rules sanctioned by Government were being adopted in several Municipalities.

PROTECTION

358. Out of the total demand of Rs. 70,73,273 in all the Municipalities including the arrears under assessed taxes, a sum of Rs. 50,87,167 was collected during the year. The collection was poor in Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. Arrears were heavy in Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur, Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya Districts. Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipal Taxes.

359. A total sum of Rs. 90,24,359 was advanced to the several Municipalities during the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6,88,719 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 83,35,640 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 10,93,825 was sanctioned as loan during the year, to the several Municipalities for the execution of water supply and other improvement schemes.

360. A sum of Rs. 20,52,995 was realised under Octroi as against Rs. 17,62,931 in the previous year.

361. The total population of the Town Municipalities in the State was 9,11,427. The total income from Municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 40,26,616. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-9-1.

362. The midwives in the several Municipalities treated 11,920 labour cases, and 1,04,973 persons were vaccinated in the Town Municipalities of all the Districts except Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

363. There were 38 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Chikmaglur Districts. Education.

364. The total outlay incurred towards the water supply schemes up to the end of the year was Rs. 47,30,176. Water Supply.

365. A sum of Rs. 2,52,489 was spent in the several Municipalities of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Mandya Districts towards street lighting as against Rs. 1,34,644 spent during the previous year.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

366. The statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the State, for the year 1954-55, is given in Appendix I.

General Summary.

367. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2212·03 lakhs and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 2255·04 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 43·01 lakhs.

368. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year, including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads were Rs. 15,770·59 lakhs and Rs. 15,704·11 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 625·15 lakhs.

Consolidated Fund—Receipts.

369. As compared with the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads: —

	In lakhs of Rs.
Land Revenue	38·38
Forest Revenue	66·81
Stamp Revenue	12·80
Other Taxes and Duties ...	17·75
Miscellaneous Departments ...	20·10
Miscellaneous	10·41
Education	9·85
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	10·08
Rural Development ...	14·52
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	35·58

370. The increases under the above heads are, to some extent set off by large decreases under the following heads: —

	In lakhs of Rs.
Interest	37·73
Civil Works	7·76
Famine Relief	18·69
Extraordinary Receipts ...	21·85

371. The increase under Land Revenue has appeared as a result of the large decrease under 'Refunds'. The increase under 'Forest Revenue' is due to increased receipts under 'Timber and other produce'. The increase under

REVENUE AND FINANCE

'Stamp Revenue' is mainly due to increased receipts under "Sale of Stamps", the increase being set off to a large extent by the large increase under "Refunds", under "Non-Judicial".

Consolidated Fund—Disbursements.

372. The large decrease under 'Interest Receipts' mainly appears under "Miscellaneous". The large increase under 'Interest' during the year 1953-54, was due to the recovery of arrears of interest on the Central share of the Public Debt of the State.

Expenditure met from Revenue

Large increases appear under—

		In lakhs of Rs
1.	Land Revenue	6·78
2.	General Administration ...	9·63
3.	Miscellaneous Departments ...	24·32
4.	Public Instruction	19·39
5.	Medical Charges ...	9·89
6.	Pensions	7·99
7.	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	20·00
8.	Interest on Debt and other obligations	21·03
9.	Industries and Supplies ...	92·18
10.	Rural Development Department...	26·62
11.	Community Development Projects	10·31

While considerable decreases appear under—

		In lakhs of Rs.
1.	Agriculture ... ... and	10·32
2.	Famine Relief	18·69

Capital.

373. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 527·56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 99·55 lakhs during the year 1953-54.

374. Increases appear under all the Capital heads excepting 'Industrial Development' and 'Electricity Schemes'.

Contingency Fund.

375. The entire expenditure met from advances out of the Contingency Fund during the year was recouped in full before the year's accounts were closed and the Fund closed with a creditor balance of Rs. 30 lakhs.

376. There was a net incoming of Rs. 57·19 lakhs under "Other Accounts" and Rs. 110·76 lakhs under "Reserve Funds" with a heavy net outgoing of Rs. 23·73 lakhs under 'State Certificates'. Public Account.

(ii) Excise.

377. In pursuance of the policy of introducing prohibition in the State, two more taluks, *viz.*, Alur and Arkalgud were declared dry with effect from 1st July 1954.

378. With the exception of dry Districts and four taluks in Hassan District *viz.*, Saklespur, Belur, Alur and Arkalgud and two in Bangalore District (Channapatna and Ramanagaram) the Excise and Opium privileges in the several wet Districts for 1954-55 were disposed of by the auction system.

379. Levy of Railway cess was stopped from 14th February 1952.

380. The Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Bangalore continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors. Distillery.

381. The rate of molasses arrack of 35 U.P. payable to Mysore Sugar Company was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Re. 0-12-9 per gallon. There was no change in the cost price of special liquor manufactured out of molasses.

382. The rates of bottling charges and packing charges also remained unaltered. The rates payable to Messrs. Mysore Sugar Company Limited from 1st April 1954 to end of March 1955 for the liquors supplied by them to Government Depots were :—

(*a*) Molasses Arrack ... Re. 0-12-9 per gallon.

(*b*) Special Liquors

1. Rs. 2-8-0 (naked) per gallon.
2. Rs. 5 bottling charges in quart bottles per gallon.
3. Rs. 10 bottling charges in pint bottles per gallon.

Packing Charges.

4. Rs. 6 per case of eight gallons in quart bottles
5. Rs. 5 per case of six gallons in pint bottles.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

383. There were two Distilleries in the State, *viz.*, Mandya Distillery managed by Messrs. Mysore Sugar Company Limited, Mandya and (2) Hospet Distillery managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd. Hospet.

384. The productions and issues of spirits at the Hospet Distillery were :—

Denatured spirit.—	*Imperial Gallons.*
1. Manufactured during the year	26,129.6
2. Issues within the State ...	3,137
3. Exports outside the State ...	20,528.2

Rectified spirits.—	*Proof Gallons.*
1. Manufactured during the year...	10,062.0
2. Issues within the State ...	8,931.8
3. Exports outside the State ...	Nil.

385. The productions, issues, etc., of spirits and other liquors from the Mandya Distillery were :—

Kind of Spirits	*Manufacture*	*Issues*
1. Rectified spirits including absolute Alcohol ...	3,47,652.86	1,33,930.0
2. Power Alcohol ...	17,071.0	15,430.0
3. Denatured Spirits ...	1,07,205.0	96,721.0
4. Molasses arrack ...	2,32,763.6	2,12,197.29
5. Special Liquors ...	12,471.10	11,839.0

Toilet preparations.

386. The normal rate of excise duty on the spirit contents of medicinal preparations, whether manufactured in the State or imported from outside the State continued to be Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The Excise duty from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 50 per proof gallon was enhanced from 10th August 1954 on spirits contained in flavouring and culinary essences.

387. There were no fresh licenses sanctioned during the year for the manufacture of spirituous medicinal preparations in the State.

Imports.

388. The spirituous medicinal preparations that were imported from places outside the State was 1,742.838 proof gallons.

Exports.

389. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several Bonded Laboratories in the State to places outside the State amounted to 53,473.049 proof gallons.

Of these, 50,849,396 proof gallons were subjected to Excise duty and the balance of 2,623,653 proof gallons were on duty free basis.

Denatured Spirits.

390. Two hundred and eighty-two (248) licenses were issued during the year for the possession and use in the manufacture of polishes, Government Institutions and private hospitals.

391. A quantity of 96,721 gallons as against 1,25,389 gallons and 33 drams of denatured spirit in the previous year was issued out of the Distillery, Mandya. The rate of licence fee continued to be Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. Denatured or Methylated spirit issued from the Distillery for exports outside the State continued to be exempted from payment of license fee.

392. A quantity of 2,32,763·6 drams of molasses arrack and 12,471·10 drams of special liquors were manufactured during the year in the Distillery at Mandya. Of these, 2,12,187·29 drams of molasses arrack and 11,839·0 gallons of special liquors were issued within the State. No quantity of molasses arrack was issued to places outside the State.

393. There were three concerns, who were permitted to manufacture Indian made foreign liquors, *viz.*, Messrs. Amrit Distilleries; (2) Messrs. Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore and (3) Messrs. Dasarath and Company, at Mysore.

394. A quantity of 31,640·96 proof gallons of Indian made foreign liquors was manufactured in the State during the year, of which 8,782·106 proof gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 20,231·101 proof gallons were exported outside the State. A quantity of 6,600 proof gallons was supplied to Defence Department on duty free basis. A sum of Rs. 76,338-12-0 was collected towards Duty on local consumption.

Toddy Shops.

395. The number of toddy shops for the sales of Date and Cocoanut toddy was 568 (568) while that for the sale of Bagani toddy was 6 (6).

396. No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tree tax for domestic consumption during the year.

397. Consequent on the extension of total probibition throughout Madras State no trees were licenced in Mysore State for Madras shops or in Madras for Mysore shops.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

398. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs.72,27,005 (Rs. 73,52,609) comprising of shop rentals Rs. 64,09,631 (Rs. 65,30,709), tree tax Rs. 7,90,424 (Rs. 7,95,146) and tree rent Rs. 26,950 (Rs. 26,754).

Malt Liquors.

399. The number of licenses issued exclusively for sales of country beer was 10 (10).

400. The consumption of beer amounted to 2,05,088 (1,92,010) gallons during the year. The United Breweries Limited and the The Venus Brewery in Bangalore and the Chamundy Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

401. The revenue derived from Malt Liquors amounted to Rs. 6,09,664 (Rs. 5,50,869) comprising of Rs. 2,86,200 (Rs. 3,21,644) under duty and Rs. 3,23.464 (Rs. 2,19,699) under shop rentals.

402. The Excise Licensing Board continued to function during the year.

Foreign Liquors.

403. The number of foreign liquors license renewed was 72 (73) out of which 13 (13) were wholesale, 20 (21) retail off 7 (7) hotels and 32 (32) ordinary refreshment rooms (bars) license.

404. A comparative statement showing the consumption of Foreign liquors were :—

	Kind.	*1954-55.*	*1953-54.*
1.	Spirits ...	7,522·18 ...	13,683·22½
2.	Wines ...	881·15 ...	1,846·8½
3.	Malt Liquors ...	28,044·21¼ ...	58,394·8½

405. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fee was Rs. 3,90,022—6—0 (Rs. 3,96,791-0-0).

Ganja.

406. Eight licenses were granted for the cultivation of ganja on an extent of 40 acres of land in Gowribidanur Taluk. A quantity of 27,933 seers of issuable ganja was produced and received in the Provincial Ganja Stores in June 1955.

407. The limit of private possession of ganja continued to be 2 tolas.

408. The number of shops for the sale of ganja was 75 (75). Out of this, 4 Ganja shops which were temporarily opened continued during the year also.

409. The consumption of ganja during the year was 6,406 (5,010) seers. The revenue derived from ganja

amounted to Rs. 8,99,363 (Rs. 7,84,833) consisting of Rs. 4,40,408 (Rs. 3,41,818) under duty, Rs. 3,27,725 (Rs. 3,53,965) under shop rentals and Rs. 1,31,230 (Rs. 89,050) under sale of ganja.

Opium.

410. The issue price of opium from the Treasuries to the several licensees in the State continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year.

411. The limit of private possession of opium continued to be one tola as in the previous year.

412. The consumption of opium during the year was 465 1/2 (492) tolas.

413. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 2,19,412-12-0 (Rs. 2,39,462-4-0) comprising of Rs. 1,37,359 (Rs. 1,52,761-2-0) under license fee and Rs. 82,053-12-0 (Rs. 86,701-2-0) under sale of opium.

Dangerous Drugs.

414. The number of licenses issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 94(94). A quantity of 10 lbs. of dangerous drugs was imported from abroad and 449-9-7 was imported from other Indian States during the year.

Offences.

415. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,131 (1,207).

416. Of these, 197 (254) cases relate to heinous offences, 131 (72) to the cutting and removal of date trees and leaves and the remaining 803 (881) to the breaches of license conditions.

417. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 95 to 170 during the year, the largest number of cases reported being 122 (80) in Bangalore District.

418. The total number of offences relating to illicit manufacture of toddy was 10(12).

Hemp drugs.

419. The number of cases reported under Hemp Drugs was 142(161). Of these, nine cases related to illegal cultivation of ganja, four to unlicensed sale, 9 to possession without license, three to illicit transport and the remaining 117 to breaches of license conditions.

420. The number of offences reported under the Opium Act was 110(55).

Drunkenness.

421. Two hundred and fifty persons as against 454 were convicted for drunkenness.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Incidence of Taxation.

422. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-12-5 (Rs. 3-9-0) computed in respect of population of the wet Districts of the State leaving out the dry districts.

423. The grant that was being sanctioned for the purpose of temperance propaganda to the Mysore State Temperance Federation was stopped from 1953-54, the policy of the Government being one of prohibition which has been introduced to more than half of the State.

(iii) Sales Tax

424. This is the seventh year of the introduction of the Sales Tax Act.

425. The Commissioner of Excise continued to be the *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Sales Tax. The Deputy Commissioners' Divisions remained at two and the Sales Tax Officers' Circles at 12 inclusive of the non-resident dealers' Circle. One of the Sales Tax Officers was posted to the charge of this Circle and a seniormost Assistant Sales Tax Officer was promoted as Sales Tax Officer in the vacancy caused.

426. Eighteen Special Revenue Inspectors who were taken on deputation basis to speed up the collection of arrears and to conduct prosecutions in the Magistrates' Courts were continued during the year. One Executive Officer of the rank of a Sales Tax Officer was appointed in December 1954 with jurisdiction over the Bangalore and Mysore Districts to start with, to have an independent inspecting agency in this department for detecting cases of under-assessment or escapement of assessment and preventing leakage of revenue, the said Officer to work under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

Important changes made in the working of the Act, and Rules.

427. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954, which received the assent of the President, on 30th September 1954 was published as Mysore Act No. 25 of 1954. The amendments introduced far reaching changes in the method and collection of Sales Tax and introduced single point tax in respect of 43 articles, as recommended by the Sales Tax Committee.

428. The Madras General Sales Tax (Mysore Amendment) Act, 1954 which received the assent of the President on 30th September 1954 was published as Mysore Act No. 26 of 1954 imposing additional tax of 3 pies in the Rupee on textiles made in mills except coarse and medium cotton cloth and section 5 of the principal Act was also amended.

429. On 12th June 1954 the Mysore Sales Tax Rules 1948 were amended by inserting a new Rule 46 (B) as follows :—

"46-B—The Commissioner of Sales Tax, may by order in writing at any time transfer an appeal or revision petition pending before a Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax for disposal."

430. Orders were issued on 5th August 1954 exempting the articles made by the trainees in the Industrial Training Institute, Jalahalli, from the payment of Sales Tax with effect from 1st July 1950. On 5th October 1954 orders were issued authorising the Sales Tax Officer, Non-Resident Dealers' Circle, Bangalore to exercise the duties and perform the functions of an assessing authority in respect of the non-resident dealers regarding their turnover on sales in which as a direct result of such sales, the goods have been actually delivered to the dealers or consumers in the State of Mysore including Bellary District.

431. Orders were issued on 7th December 1954 authorising the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Bellary II, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of an assessing authority in respect of the non-resident dealers regarding their turnover on sales in which as a direct result of such sales, the goods have been actually delivered to the Dealers or Consumers in Bellary District.

432. Orders were issued on 17th December 1954 exempting from 1st January 1955 sales of artificial dentures fitted by Dental Surgeons on patients from the levy of Sales Tax throughout the Mysore State.

433. Orders were issued on 1st February 1955 appointing the first day of April 1955 to be the date on which all the sections of Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Mysore Act No. 25 of 1954) (except Section 1 which has already come into force) shall come into force in the State.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

434. Orders were issued on 1st February 1955 appointing the First day of April 1955 to be the date on which all the Sections of the Madras General Sales Tax (Mysore Amendment) Act 1954 (Mysore Act No. 26 of 1954) (except Section 1 which has already come into force) shall come into force in Bellary District.

435. Orders were issued on 16th March 1955 exempting firewood and charcoal from the levy of Sales Tax with effect from the 1st of April 1955 throughout the State of Mysore except Bellary District.

436. Orders were issued on 23rd March 1955 exempting Handloom cloth from the levy of Sales Tax with effect from 1st April 1955 in the Bellary District.

437. There were 22,887(23,046) Registered Dealers at the end of the year. Of these, 13,003 were assessed to tax and 7,318 were treated as having a turnover below 10,000. Two thousand five-hundred and sixty-six (1,773) cases were pending assessment. The amount of Registration fees was Rs. 1,35,637 (1,26,214) during the year.

438. The number of licences issued or renewed during the year was 2,071 (1,895) and the amount of licence fee collected was Rs. 4,18,131 (Rs. 3,83,022).

439. The total demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,78,17,729, Rs. 1,33,38,425 and Rs. 44,79,304 respectively. A sum of Rs. 72,400 was also collected under fines and penalties during the year.

Appeals and Revision Petitions.

440. There were 2,017 (1,943) appeals and 1,771 (1,240) revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,768 (1,644) appeals and 1,335 (983) revision petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 249 (299) appeal petitions and 436 (257) revision petitions at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

441. There were 839 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year. Three thousand three hundred and sixty cases were launched afresh. Out of 4,199 cases, 2,155 (2,220) were withdrawn, 97(64) resulted in acquittal and 1,220 (832) ended in conviction, leaving a balance of 727 (839) at the end of the year.

442. The total number of offences of all categories under Sections 20 was 4,162 (4,457) including cases pending at the beginning of the year. In 375 (908) cases, the

parties were let off with a warning. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-six (3,449) cases were compounded leaving a pendency of 121 (100) cases at the end of the year.

443. A sum of Rs. 15,573 was allowed as rebate in respect of the claim of the previous years.

444. Twenty-six (80) cases of agents of non-resident dealers were assessed to tax under Section 19 of the Act during the year.

445. The system of licences was being availed of by dealers and penalty licences were issued in all deserving cases.

446. The main recommendations of the Sales Tax Committee dealing with the following changes were approved by the Government and an Amendment Act 1954 was passed by the Legislature and the Act was brought into force from 1st April 1955:—

(1) Bringing a large number of commodities under the single point of taxation,

(2) Introducing a slab system for all commodities coming under the multi-point system, and

(3) Enlarging the list of exempted articles.

(iv) The Mysore Government Insurance Department.

447. The Insurance Department procured a record business in the Life Branch and took action for implementing a good number of the recommendations of the Insurance Re-organisation Committee.

448. A new rule was incorporated for conducting valuations once in three years.

449. According to amendment of rule 8, further insurance can be effected for 10 per cent of pay even when the official is not confirmed in the higher grade provided there is no chance of his reversion to the lower post. Official Branch new rule.

450. The Public Branch rules were amended in several respects with a view to giving more benefit to the Policy-holders and to make the scheme attractive in the field of business.

451. That portion of the rule which deals with the rebate for large sums assured was amended revising the rates of rebate varying from annas 8 per thousand sum Rebate for Heavy Assurances.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

assured for assurances of Rs. 5,000 and above to Re. 1 per thousand sum assured for sums assured of Rs. 20,000 and above.

Scales of initial deposit.

452. The scale of initial deposit was revised for the benefit of policy-holders, particularly in respect of small assurances.

Amplification of Automatic Non-forfeiture Scheme.

453. The rules relating to automatic non-forfeiture scheme were amended by the introduction of a new rule 18 (b), so that for policies for which a definite number of premiums is payable, if the premiums have been paid for three consecutive years, the policies shall not lapse by reason of non-payment of further premium but shall be kept alive to the extent of its paid-up value.

Changing the valuation period.

454. Amendments were incorporated for changing the valuation interval from a quinquennium to that of a triennium so as to be in conformity with the provisions of the Insurance Act.

455. With a view to facilitate propaganda for the Department in the interior parts of the State, a van was purchased. Arrangements are being made to equip the van with loud-speaker and microphone and also projector to work in the interior parts of the State.

456. As usual, the Department participated in all important jatras and exhibitions. During the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 1954, a record volume of new business amounting to Rs. 11·25 lakhs was procured at the Departmental stall.

457. The department participated in the Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition at Hassan and in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore, and in the All-India Malnad Exhibition, Shimoga and secured business to the extent of Rs. 1,48,200, Rs. 3,69,300 and Rs. 1,73,100, respectively.

Official Branch.

458. Out of 9,380 (8,116) proposals that were dealt with, 6,843 proposals were accepted, 5,049 being cases of first insurance and 1,794 of further insurance. One thousand, six hundred and one proposals were rejected, 1,532 temporarily and 69 permanently, on medical and other grounds. There were 936 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies

459. Out of the 7,957 proposals accepted during the year, including 1,108 proposals pending at the beginning of the year and reinstated, 6,457 proposals resulted in policies. The sum assured on these policies was Rs. 76,74,954 yielding a monthly premium of Rs. 29,187. Thus there was an increase of 1,288 policies and Rs. 13,24,914 in sum assured over the figures of the previous year. Out of the remaining 1,500 proposals, 235 were cancelled and for 1,265 cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premia had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

460. Thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-six proposals for Rs. 1,82,48,300 were received as compared with 8,985 proposals for Rs. 1,23,34,300 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,251 proposals and Rs. 59,14,000 in sum assured. Including 299 proposals for Rs. 4,15,700 pending at the commencement of the year, 12,823 proposals were accepted, 217 were rejected and 120 were cancelled or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 375 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 5,30,200 pending at the end of the year, as compared with 299 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,15,700 pending at the end of the previous year.

Policies

461. Out of the accepted proposals, 12,026 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,57,96,185, yielding a premium income of Rs. 9,76,916-10-0. The figures show an increase of 4,035 policies and Rs. 46,56,647 in sum assured and Rs. 3,09,643-14-0 in premium income, over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Motor Branch

462. The Motor Branch insured 1,967 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 1,76,124 as compared with 2,047 vehicles earning a premium income of Rs. 2,02,000 in the previous year. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 48,429.

Public Branch

463. The new business written by the Department during the inter-valuation period showed a satisfactory progress, the average new business per year being Rs. 1,12,45,572 as against Rs. 1,08,60,620 during the quinquennium 1943-48.

464. The valuation revealed a surplus of Rs. 62,46,359 allowing the declaration of a Simple Reversionary Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum on Whole Life Policies and Rs. 17 per thousand per annum on Endowment

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Assurance Policies. The Life Insurance Fund on 31st March 1953 was Rs. 4,96,07,710 as against Rs. 2,90,44,214 as on 30th June 1948 showing an increase of Rs. 2,05,63,496.

Official Branch

465. The new business in the Official Branch during the inter-valuation period was the largest ever procured in the history of the Branch. The average new business per year was Rs.74,73,517 as against Rs. 12,63,698 during the quinquennium 1943-48 showing an increase of Rs. 62,09,819.

466. The valuation revealed a surplus of Rs. 24,80,330 allowing the grant of a simple Reversionary Bonus of Rs. 18 per thousand per annum on both Whole Life and Endowment Policies. The Life Insurance Fund of this Branch at the end of the year was Rs. 2,12,01,421 as against Rs. 1,70,52,183 as on 30th June 1948.

467. The rates of bonus declared in the Public Branch and Official Branch are the highest so far declared by any insurer in recent years.

Reduction in premium rates.

468. Following the recent trend towards reduction of premium rates in the field of insurance all over India, the premium rates were reduced from 1st February 1955. The reduction in the rate of premium varies from about 13 per cent to 15 per cent in the case of Whole Life Policies and from about 2 per cent to 7 per cent in the case of Endowment Policies. The premium rates of the Department are now, generally speaking, a little lower than the premium rates of leading private insurance companies. The reduction in the premium rates is having a favourable influence on the procurement of new business.

Enhancement of commission rates.

469. The commission rates payable to the Agents of the Public Branch were revised from 1st February 1955. The rates are now on a par with those prescribed in the Insurance Act. According to the revised rates, a flat rate of 25 per cent on the first year's premium is allowed. In addition to this, new business bonus on Whole Life and Endowment policies for which one full year's premium has been paid is allowed at the rate of 5 per cent on the aggregate sum assured not less than Rs. 50,000 and at 10 per cent on aggregate sum assured not less than Rs. 1,00,000.

Agents' Benefit Scheme

470. The Agents' Benefit Scheme was revised on the lines of Section 42 of the Insurance Act. According to this, when an agent ceases to be in service, the commission on renewal premia received in respect of the business canvassed

by the Agent and remaining in force from time to time will be continued to be paid to the Agent himself, or, in the event of his death, to his nominees or heirs, as the case may be, under certain conditions.

471. The combined effect of declaration of a high rate of bonus, reduction in premium rates and revision of commission rates is that it has favourably influenced the volume of new business underwritten during the year, amounting to nearly Rs. 1·82 crores, the highest ever underwritten from the inception of the scheme.

Progress in Mechanised Accounting.

472. The initial work connected with the scheme of mechanisation of the accounting system of the Department which has been undertaken by installation of accounting machinery costing Rs. 1,82,000 has been completed. Basic cards numbering about 1,60,000 for both the Official and Public Branches have been prepared. The Department has started implementing the scheme and a part of the accounting and statistical work has been taken up on the machines during the year.

Branch Offices.

473. The opening of a Branch Office at Mysore for a period of one year in the first instance has been sanctioned. The question of opening branches in other places is under consideration.

474. The construction of a building at Mysore for the Department has been sannctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·08 lakhs.

Popularising Insurance in Bellary District.

475. Several measures were undertaken to popularise Insurance Scheme in Bellary District. The question of appointing an Organiser is under consideration.

476. The business procured in Bellary District for the period was 120 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 1,72,450 in Public Branch.

Staff Insurance Scheme.

477. The Department has been endeavouring to popularise the Staff Insurance Scheme among the employees of Industrial Concerns.

(v) Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales).

478. Six importers, one wholesaler and 82 retailers registered themselves as dealers in petrol under Section 4 (1) of the Act, and three importers, one wholesaler and 48 retailers as dealers in motor spirit other than petrol.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

479. The number of monthly assessments made under petrol and Motor Spirit other than petrol were 1,805 and 851 respectively. Four hundred and twenty-six cases in petrol and 375 cases in Motor Spirit other than petrol were pending assessment at the close of the year.

480. Out of the total demand of Rs. 37,23,110 (Rs. 36,30,448) a sum of Rs. 35,86,249 (Rs. 33,73,359) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,36,861 (Rs. 2,57,089) respectively.

481. In 40 cases, prosecutions were launched by the Sales Tax Officers.

482. No offences under the Act were reported by other departmental officers empowered with powers of Inspections under rule 29 of Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Rules.

483. Out of 21 appeals received during the year, 19 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 2 cases at the close of the year.

Appeals.

484. Out of arrears of Rs. 1,33,155 a sum of Rs. 49,471 was collected with the assistance of the Revenue Department under Section 7 (2) of the Act.

485. An additional demand of Rs. 16,804 was made under rule 26, over and above the demanded figures after the examination of the books of the dealers.

(vi) Stamps.

486. The total gross revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 81,61,955-14-0. A sum of Rs. 6,80,303-10-3 was deducted as refunds made under the Mysore Stamps Act and Rules of the value of Stamps spoiled, rendered useless, etc., as also under the Mysore Court Fees Act, of the value of spoiled Stamps, rebates, relief, etc., and adjustments on account of duty collected in the shape of Stamps while registering transfer of properties.

487. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 8,07,193-14-10 under Entertainment Tax Stamps, a sum of Rs 7,12,142-14-0 was given to Local Bodies by transfer credit. The revenue after effecting refunds and adjustments amounted to Rs. 67,69,508-5-9 and the expenditure incurred by the Stamp Department for its administration was Rs. 2,56,546. The net revenue was Rs. 65,12,962.

Institution fees in Pauper Suits.

488. *Pauper Suits.*—The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under the Institution Fees in Pauper Suits was Rs. 2,75,798-15-10. A sum of Rs. 53,993-8-6 was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year.

489. Among the important measures undertaken during the year were :—

(1) The issue of new design receipt stamps of the denomination of one anna and the design depicting the Mysore State Emblem with the words "Government of Mysore" and the word "Receipt" in addition to the existing old design receipt stamps were notified in September 1954.

(2) Notified the issue of stamps, for use in respect of Notarial Acts, bearing the portrait of the late Maharaja of Mysore His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar with its value and the words, in the denominations of Rupees two in Brown colour and Rupees two and a quarter in B.P. green colour.

(3) Notified the issue of new design adhesive court Fee stamps of the denominations of one anna, two annas and one rupee printed in Mauve colour and containing the Asoka Capital on the right side and overprinted with the "Mysore State Emblem" and the word "Mysore" in black colour on the left side of each label, along with the old design adhesive stamps till the old stock was exhausted.

(4) Orders were issued remitting the Stamp duty chargeable on instruments specified in Article 23-A of Schedule I-A to the Mysore Stamp Act, in respect of the entry as an advocate on the roll of the High Court, of persons who enrolled themselves as advocates of the High Court of Madras and are practising as such in Bellary District.

(5) Notified the remission of Stamp Duty for a period of one year from 1st April 1954 till 31st March 1955, on any instruments relating to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortagage Bank Ltd., or a Co-operative Land Mortgage Society, Limited.

(6) A notification was issued in May 1954 remitting for the period from 1st August 1953 to 31st March 1954, the stamp duty chargeable on instruments relating to the

Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., or a Land Mortgage Society.

(7) A notification was issued remitting the Stamp duty in respect of the instruments to be executed by the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, Bangalore, in favour of Government for obtaining the interest-free loan of Rs. 4,61,000 sanctioned by the Government of India.

(8) Orders were issued in October 1954 directing that a uniform rate of two per cent discount to be allowed to all the licensed stamp vendors and the Co operative Societies now vending stamps throughout the State, irrespective of the places to which they belong, in respect of sale of both General and Court Fee Stamps.

(9) Sanction was accorded entrusting the sale of non-postal Indian stamps (*viz.*, 1. Indian General Stamps; 2. Indian Court Fee Stamps: 3. Indian Special Adhesive Stamps and 4. Indian Hundi Stamps, 5. Indian Share Transfer Stamps, 6. Indian Foreign Bill Stamps) to the licensed Stamps Vendors in Mysore allowing a discount of two per cent.

(10) Notified the amendment to the Rules issued in Notification No. L: 5923/ML. dated the 13th March 1953 regarding the issue of New Design Entertainment Tax Stamps of four denominations of 4 pies, 6 pies, one anna and two annas and the design depicting the Mysore State Emblem with the words " Government of Mysore ".

(11) Orders were issued reducing the rate of collection charges of entertainment tax from 12 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from 1st January 1955.

(12) Notified the exemption from tax the performances in aid of charities and non-profit making organisations devoted to the encouragement of music.

(13) Orders were issued approving the resolution of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation, raising the rate of duty on transfers of immoveable property in the form of surcharge from half a per cent to two per cent from 1st January 1955.

(14) The Mysore Amusements Tax Act, 1932, was extended to the area comprised within the following Town

Municipalities from the dates noted against them during the year :—

(a) Hosakote, Thyamagondlu, Ramanagaram and Hosanagar from 1st May 1954.

(b) Talakad, Yelandur, Gundlupet, Mirle, Periyapatna, Narsimharajapura and Magadi from 1st June 1954.

(c) Hosadurga and Molakalmuru from 15th June 1954.

(d) Koppa from 1st July 1954.

(e) Sarjapur from 15th July 1954.

(f) Devanhalli, Madhugiri and Chikkanaikanhalli from 1st February 1954.

(g) Yelahanka from 1st October 1954.

and (h) Gudibanda from 1st April 1955.

(15) Notified in May 1954 the exemption from payment of entertainment tax in respect of Dramas and Circuses in Bellary District.

(16) Orders were issued in November 1954 reducing the rate of collection charges of entertainment tax from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent with effect from 1st January 1955.

(17) Orders were issued in December 1954 exempting from the tax the performances in aid of charities and non-profit making organisations devoted to the encouragement of music.

(18) The levy of municipal surcharge duty at one per cent on transfers of immoveable property was sanctioned by Government within the limits of the following Municipalities from the dates noted against each :—

(a) Shimoga from 15th April 1954.

(b) Malavalli from 1st-15th May 1954.

(c) Arasikere from 15th June 1954.

(d) Gubbi from 15th June 1954.

(e) Magadi from 15th August 1954.

(f) Ramanagaram, Saligrama, Nanjangud and Pavagada from 1st October 1954.

(g) Belavadi from 1st December 1954.

(h) Pandavapura, Sarjapura and Hassan from 1st March 1955.

(i) Gundlupet from 15th March 1955.

and (j) Hosadurga from 15th April 1955.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

490. Orders were issued in December 1954 approving the resolution of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation, raising the rate of duty on transfers of immoveable property in the form of surcharge from half per cent to two per cent from 1st January 1955.

Finance.

491. The revenue after effecting refunds and adjustments amounted to Rs. 67,69,508 and the expenditure incurred by the Stamp Department was Rs. 2,56,546. There was an increase in revenue during the year due to the enhancement of rates of Stamp duty and Court fees in respect of certain articles from 1st April 1954.

General.

492. The Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1955 to provide for the constitution of a Board of Revenue for the State of Mysore was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 3rd March 1955. The Bill was referred to Select Committee before the same is enacted as an Act of Law.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure

493. The total recorded area of the State was 2,13,20,117 acres. Deducting the extent of (i) 13,36,274 acres covered by alienated land and (ii) 90,50,022 acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, a net extent of 1,09,33,821 acres was available for cultivation.

494. The net area cropped during the year was 84,71,685 acres.

495. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 13,83,625 (including Bellary District) with an area of 85,76,610 acres excluding Bellary District figure.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore

496. In the Government Villages, the number of darkhast, phod and other micellaneous phod records disposed of during the year was 14,546 (16,245).

497. Classification was done in respect of 10,725 (10,866) survey numbers comprising an area of 39,483 acres and 37 guntas (40,954 acres and 33 guntas).

498. Bandh pahani of 10,932 (10,178) survey numbers in 2,404 (3,081) villages was done.

499. Three hundred and thirty-three cases of encroachment comprising an area of 660 acres and 29 guntas with a probable assessment of Rs. 723-2-0 were detected.

500. The amount realised on account of fees charged for phoding of survey numbers was Rs. 45,100.

501. Some of the special items of work attended to by the department were :—

1. The demarcation work in Ratnapuri Colony, Hunsur taluk was completed.

2. Detection of encroachment cases in respect of Kharab date groves in Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Nanjangud Taluks.

ADMN. OF LAND

3. The special phodi work of Madhure Amrit Mahal Kaval in Kunigal Taluk was taken up during the year. Sixty blocks comprising of 487 acres and 10 guntas were measured, classified and boundary marks were erected.

4. Special Katcha Phodi work in respect of Rangaswamy Betta Kaval in Kunigal Taluk was also taken up and got completed. The Kaval was phoded into 146 blocks comprising of 288 acres and 5 guntas and

5. Initial survey in the villages of old Sandur State, integrated in Sandur Taluk in Bellary District.

Preparation, printing and issue of maps.

502. Key maps of 703 Government villages comprising 75,976 survey numbers were prepared on yellow transfer paper for replenishing the stock.

503. Hand-drawn maps of 43 unsettled inam villages comprising 1,217 survey numbers were drawn on ordinary paper for sale.

504. Special items of work attended to were :—

(*a*) State map of Bombay and Hyderabad and 12 district maps of other States were prepared and supplied to the Fact Finding Committee, Bangalore.

(*b*) Hobli boundaries in different colours in 39 taluk maps were drawn and supplied to the Rural Industrialisation in Mysore, Bangalore.

505. The number of village, taluk, district and State maps supplied to the public and to the several Government departments on payment of cost was 1,591 (2,127) and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 4,310-9-0 (Rs. 6,076-5-0). One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one maps of 280 villages costing Rs. 5,345 were supplied to various taluk offices for stock and sale to the public. The stock of village, taluk, district and State maps at the end of the year was 4,89,674 costing Rs. 12,83,942.

Restoration of Record of Rights Mutation Records.

506. At the beginning of the year, there were 2,087 Record of Rights Mutation Phod Records for check and restoration to the concerned Hissa Survey Records. During the year, 5,269 mutation records were received making a total of 7,356. Of these, 496 records were returned to the District Survey Offices with observations. During the year, 3,916 (4,451) petitions were received from private parties, taluk offices, etc., for the

supply of tippani copies, asare copies and copies of phut karab details, etc., Similarly, 1,234 (1,411) Circle Tippani copies and other miscellaneous references were received from the several District Survey Offices and other offices for field work of surveyors.

Decennial Revision of Potgi.

507. The demand statements of 2,031 villages relating to 13 taluks were pending on 1st April 1954 and the demand statements in respect of 2,143 villages relating to 29 units were received from taluks making a total of 4,174 villages relating to 42 units. Of these, 28 units relating to 3,211 villages were completed. Six taluks consisting of 567 villages were returned to the taluks for supplying omissions and additional information, and the balance of work on hand at the end of the year was 396 villages relating to 8 taluks.

508. The third batch of 75 candidates recruited in October 1952 whose survey training was completed by the middle of November 1954 were appointed as Surveyors on 3rd December 1954. One additional Superintendent of Resurvey and Settlement was appointed on 15th June 1954 and five Sub-Assistant Superintendents were appointed on 15th February 1955.

509. City Survey or Town Survey and conduct of of Survey of Inam Villages on an intensive scale were under consideration.

510. The proposal for imparting Survey Training to Village Officers and entrusting them with Record of Rights Mutation Phodi work was also under consideration.

511. Mutation cases involving measurement:— Fifty-two thousand and sixty seven (47,909) hissas were measured in several taluks in addition to clearing Darkhast Phod, Acquisition, Alienation and Hadbust Records.

512. The Record of Rights Scheme was introduced into all the taluks of the State. Final Notification under Section 4(2) of Record of Rights Act was issued in respect of all the taluks.

513. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 7,51,098 (Rs. 6,38,683).

(iii) Transfer of Lands.

514. There were 4,552 transfers of land by the Order of Courts—Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 17,175 acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,54,403 involving an extent of 3,77,737 acres, excluding Bellary. In Bellary District there were 9,419 transfers of land involving an extent of 1,88,784 acres relating to all these categories except transfers by mortgages.

(iv) Labour and Wages.

515. The rates of wages both skilled and unskilled, cart hire and handling charges showed generally no marked change as compared with those in the preceding year except in the case of Bellary District where it is reported that there was a slight fall in the rates of wages as compared with those of the previous year. Several industrial concerns, several irrigation, road and buildings works undertaken by the Public Works Department provided ample labour to the working classes. There was no unusual movement of people in search of employment either from or into the State during the year except (1) the movement of labourers into the State from South Canara and bordering areas of Manjarabad Taluk during Coffee and Cardamom Picking Season which was normal, (2) immigration of a few labourers from Madras Presidency to Hiriyur Taluk in search of labour and (3) there was also immigration of labourer from outside the State to the Taluks of Shimoga and Bhadravathi where the excavation of Tunga and Bhadra channels was in rapid progress.

(v) Inam Settlement.

516. Seventeen Inam lands of an aggregate area of 127 acres and 22 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 185 and a jodi of Rs. 40-15-0 were resumed to Government. Original Survey and Settlement was introduced into seven Inam villages.

517. Original Classification work was done in six (5) villages comprising of 845 (928) blocks with an extent of 2,160 acres and 26 guntas (2,187 acres and 34 guntas).

518. Hissa Survey work was done in five (3) inam villages comprising of 2,638 (1,410) Hissas.

519. Detailed survey work was conducted in five (5) inam villages comprising of 788(926) blocks with an extent of 2,719 acres and 33 guntas (2,651 acres and 28 guntas) during the year.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

520. The Director of Food Supplies was requested in January 1955 to examine the possibility of winding up the department by the end of March 1955 in view of the curtailed activities of the Food Department consequent on decontrol and abolishing of rationing. The Director of Food Supplies was of the opinion that the precipitate closing down of the department was likely to create dislocation and confusion in view of the complicated and difficult task of clearance of audit objections to the tune of nearly a crore of rupees. The work of clearance of outstanding audit objections is presenting more difficulty as the concerned officers whose laches might have contributed to the irregularities are no longer in the department. Moreover, the work incidental to the process of winding up of the department which has been in existence for the last 12 years required careful attention. With a view to speed up the process of winding of the department Government directed that certain powers which were till then being exercised by the Director of Food Supplies be delegated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts with effect from 1st April 1954 and that 50 per cent of the existing staff of the office of the Director of Food Supplies be retrenched with effect from 1st April 1955.

Harvest (Voluntary Purchase of Paddy).

521. The scheme of voluntary purchase of paddy at the notified prices of Rs. 22 and Rs, 20 per palla of I and II varieties of paddy respectively introduced during 1953-54 with a view to avoid the steep fall in open market-prices below the economic level, was given up during the early part of the year as in view of the improved market conditions the need for such assistance to the producers was rendered unnecessary. No grains were procured by Government during the year.

Imports.

522. No foodgrains were imported into the State on Government account during the year.

Stock and distribution.

523. There was an improvement over the previous year in regard to production of paddy, jola and minor millets but owing to inadequate rainfall in a few areas, there was a

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

short fall in the production of ragi. The scales of issues of foodgrains under a system of informal rationing were continued to be in force till 9th July 1954, when controls were removed entirely with the concurrnce of the Government of India.

524. Issues from Government stocks were continued for some time longer, but in Government Press Note dated 10th September 1954 it was announced to the public that in view of the large stocks of foodgrains being available in the open markets at reasonable prices and consequent on the low off take of foodgrains in Government Licensed Depots, Government's commitments to supply rice and other foodgrains to consumers intending to draw supplies from Government resources would cease after 1st October 1954 and such consumers would have to obtain their requirements from open markets.

Distribution of food grains

525. In the interest of the consumers, the distribution of foodgrains was continued to be made through the Government and Government licensed depots, Co-operative Societies etc., but with the improvement in the availability of foodgrains in the open markets the number of Government depots was gradually reduced with a view to minimise the cost of distribution to Government.

526. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,290 depots, but by the middle of year, this number had been reduced to 275. Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other Unit Officers to close down all Government Depots with effect from 1st August 1954 and they were also instructed to permit the retail shops to issue rice and sugar in any quantity to any intending purchaser without production of ration cards. Thus the system of issue of foodgrains to the consumers through ration cards which was in vogue for the last 10 years was abolished from 1st July 1954. At the end of the year there were no distribution centres for the supply of Government stocks of foodgrains to the public.

527. The Central Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement Order, 1952) was working satisfactorily in the State during the year. The scale of licensing and renewal fee under the Licensing and Procurement Order, 1952 was revised and fixed at Rs. 2 by Government in August 1954. The provisions of these orders brought the transactions of

foodgrains by all classes of dealers under strict check and control, enabling the conservation of foodgrains resources of the State for the benefit of the consumers in the State who were able to get their requirements of foodgrains according to their tastes at reasonable rates.

Control over movement.

528. The control over movement of rice from one part of the State to the other was withdrawn from 10th July 1954.

Issues to large employers and Plantation Labour.

529. With the revival of free trade in foodgrains consequent on decontrol and the free availability of foodgrains in the open markets at cheaper rates there was not much demand for the Government stocks of foodgrains from the large employers who used to obtain the requirements of their labourers through Government agency in previous years. There was no demand for supplies to Plantation Labour also.

Supplies to Southern Railways.

530. As in previous years supplies to the Southern Railways were continued till the end of December 1954 at certain average pool rates from which date they discontinued to purchase Government stocks.

531. In July 1954, Government sanctioned the scheme for the issue of "C" and "D" grades of rice, after cleaning, at certain reduced rates to the N. G. Os. on credit basis, the cost being recoverable in five instalments. A quantity of 27,297 pallas and 27 seers of rice was issued under this scheme the transaction resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,48,736 exclusive of the expenditure on cleaning and the value of shortages due to cleaning.

532. In December 1954, as a further measure to ensure the quick disposal of the rice stocks which were in good condition also, arrangements were made for the issue of the same to the N. G. Os. of the State Government on credit basis at the usual selling rates subject to recovery of the cost in six monthly instalments. The issues under this scheme were extended subsequently to the Gazetted Officers of the State and also to the employees of all the Municipal Councils including the City of Bangalore Corporation and the District Boards as well as Government Industrial concerns and Aided Institutions, subject to the responsibility of the Commissioners or Presidents and Mayors in the case of local bodies and the responsibility of the management in the case of Government Industrial Concerns and Aided

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Institutions, to promptly recover the value of credit supply and to remit the amounts to the concerned Unit Officers regularly.

533. In the meantime, as a result of negotiations by correspondence and at Conferences, the Government of India agreed to purchase our rice stocks (both polished and dehusked) up to a limit of 25,000 tons on certain terms and conditions. Arrangements were made for hulling of the stocks of paddy in the districts and the despatch of rice to Bangalore for being handed over to the Central Government.

534. Government godowns, *viz.*, T. N. S. Sheds near Binny Mills, Bangalore, the godowns in Kumara Park and the Government Godowns in Civil Station, Bangalore were handed over to the Central Government for storage purposes on rental basis.

Ragi.

535. As there were large stocks of ragi in possession of Government and as there was practically no offtake Government ordered in January 1955 that in order to facilitate the quick disposal of ragi stocks the Orissa ragi might be issued to the N.G.Os. at four seers per rupee either on credit or on cash basis the quantity to be issued in each case being limited to one bag. As, however, there was no sufficient demand for the purchase of ragi stocks by the N.G.Os. under this scheme, the Deputy Commissioners were requested to dispose of Orissa ragi stocks by calling for tenders.

Rice Mills

536. The scheme of the utilisation of the services of Rice Mill-owners was continued till the end of June 1954 in regard to the purchase of paddy under the voluntary purchase scheme and for the entire year for hulling and despatch of rice under the same terms of agreement as in previous years. As a result of longer storage of paddy during the year also, the mill-owners were given a margin of one per cent towards inherent wastage for the year.

537. The statutory control over rice mills introduced by Government in August 1951 was continued throughout the year and licenses issued in previous years were generally renewed. Thirty-two new licenses were issued during the year. The security deposit of Rs. 100 prescribed for hullers in February 1954 in paddy surplus districts was completely waived in July 1954.

538. During the year, the Ration Card system of distribution which played an important role for over a decade was discontinued from 1st July 1954 thus removing the last vestiges of controlled distribution of foodgrains. The complete decontrol of rice from 10th July 1954 notified by the Government of India was a further decisive step in the direction of elimination of all controls. This enabled the normal channels of trade to function again and foodgrains became available in plenty in the open market. Rationing.

539. The sugar supply position continued to remain satisfactory during the year. Sugar.

540. As during the preceding year, the entire transport work of the department was got done by private transport contractors the rates being fixed on the basis of tenders. Food Transport.

541. The system of procuring supplies of fuel direct from the suppliers on Government account and distribution of the same through the licensed retail dealers was continued in the Bangalore Corporation area during the year. In view of the relaxation of control, fuel stocks moved to Bangalore freely and the supply position was consequently quite satisfactory. A total quantity of 44,374 tons of fuel to Bangalore Civil supplies was supplied through the Government Agency, and a sum of Rs. 35,052 was realised by way of commission on the issues made to the licensees. Fuel Supplies.

542. In view of the satisfactory position of supplies of fuel, Government removed the restriction imposed on the movement and price of firewood and charcoal in all parts of the State from 31st March 1955.

(ii) Food Production.

543. The Department of Food Production continued to work during the year, and the assistance received from the Government of India was distributed among the following works:—

I. Works Schemes.

These Schemes include mostly irrigation works such as sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major

irrigation works, restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank, and feeder channels, lift irrigation in river valleys, land improvement works including land reclamation, construction of pick-up anes, etc.

(*a*) *Construction of Irrigation wells.*—This scheme is intended to afford irrigation facilities to the ryots depending on well irrigation. A subsidy up to a limit of Rs. 250 per well in all parts of the State was sanctioned to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells. In addition to the above, a loan up to a limit of Rs. 750 was also made available wherever it was applied for. During the year, 1,091 irrigation wells were sunk, benefiting an area of about 2,182 acres.

(*b*) *Construction of Major Irrigation Works.*—The Scheme comprises the construction of new tanks, putting earthen bunds across streamlets, putting up masonry anecuts and drawing channels therefrom; twenty big works were programmed for execution during the year, of which 18 big works were in progress.

(*c*) *Restoration of Major and Minor Tanks.*—The importance of restoring major and minor tanks in order to ensure assured supply of water to the existing atchkat was mainly kept in view, and a programme for restoring 192 major and minor tanks all over the State was taken up. The restoration of 298 minor tanks was completed, benefiting an area of 9,524 acres of old atchkat. The estimated additional production derived consequent on these works was 1,594 tons.

(*d*) *Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.*—This scheme is meant for extending irrigation facilities to the holders of dry lands on river banks by supplying water through high powered lift irrigation pumps, installed at Government costs.

(*f*) *Land Improvement Schemes.*—Under this Scheme, an extent of 3,000 acres was benefited during the year resulting in an estimated additional production of 1,500 tons of foodgrains.

II. Supply Schemes.

(*a*) *Distribution of Seeds and Manures.*—The Scheme for Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties

of paddy seeds and that for distributing fertilisers on the same basis as in the previous years were in operation during the year. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of improved paddy seeds and 10,677 tons of fertilisers were distributed benefiting an area of 1,24,770 acres. The estimated additional production derived from these schemes during the year was 14,246 tons.

(*b*) *Preparation and distribution of Urban Compost.*—As in previous years, the Scheme for encouraging the preparation and use of urban compost was pursued on a systematic basis. In order to persuade the ryots to use the municipal compost produced under the scheme, a transportation subsidy of rupees two per ton was given to the ryots for transporting the compost to their lands from the Municipalities concerned.

(*c*) *Supply of Agricultural Implements.*—The Department continued to procure the requirements of iron through the Central pool during the year and the same was distributed to the ryots through the agency of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and the Departmental Depots. Implements costing Rs. 6,80,528 were supplied through the several distributing centres to the ryots.

(*d*) *Tractor and Bulldozer Service.*—The main feature of the Tractor Organisation in the State consisted in affording the much needed services of tractors, bulldozers, and lorries for agricultural operations to the ryots all over the State.

(*e*) *Supply of Tractor, Diesel Oil and Electrical pumpsets and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.*—The Electrical Department continued to distribute electrical pumpsets to the ryots under hire purchase system.

(*f*) *Supply of new as well as used Tractors of the Department to Ryots on Hire Purchase basis.*—The main features of the scheme were that one tractor and implements up to a maximum value of Rs. 20,000 could be allotted to each ryot, subject to his furnishing security in the shape of landed properties (free from all encumbrances), the value of which had to be not less than one and a half times the value of the tractor and implements. The hirer had besides to offer two personal solvent sureties, and execute a hire purchase agreement along with the sureties

and his major sons, if any, for repayment of the loan in five equal annual instalments, with interest at five per cent per annum.

Three tractors valued Rs. 37,231 were issued during the year. Twenty-five used tractors were sold up to the end of 1953-54.

(*g*) *Extension of Power Supply to Irrigation pumpsets.*—This scheme is intended to extend electric power to the irrigation pumpsets installed to the wells of the ryots. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs for the scheme, and as a result of intensive work, 1,214 pumpsets were serviced during the year. It is estimated that an area of 3,642 acres was benefited, the estimated additional production derived therefrom being 1,821 tons.

III. Service and Miscellaneous Schemes.

These consist of the following :—

(*a*) Protection of food crops against pests and diseases.

(*b*) Double cropping Programme.

(*c*) Grant of lands for cultivation.

(*d*) Bringing fallow lands under plough.

(*e*) Intensive Paddy Cultivation under Japanese Method.

(*f*) Crops Competitions.

(*g*) Bangalore City Sewage Utilisation Scheme.

(*h*) Mysore City Sewage Utilisation Scheme.

and (*i*) Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology.

544. Among the double cropping Schemes an area of 1,62,938 acres was taken up for cultivation and this resulted in an estimated additional production of 51,469 tons of foodgrains.

545. Under the grant of lands for cultivation, a total extent of 38,178 acres of Government lands was granted to the ryots for cultivation during the year. The additional production derived from this scheme was estimated to be 3,818 tons.

546. The total extent benefited by operation of all the Grow More Food Schemes was 5,34,864 acres. The

additional production of food grains realised during the year on the basis of the yard sticks adopted by the Department, worked out to 2,44,927 tons.

547. On the whole the ryots throughout the State were quite enthusiastic to take advantage of the various schemes of the Department for stepping up food production to the maximum extent in the best interests of all concerned in the State.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

548. The department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Textile Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
3. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949.
4. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order, 1948.
5. The Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) and Order, 1948.

549. The complete removal of Price and Distribution Controls on all varieties of cloth and yarn during the previous year had no adverse effect on the supply position of cloth and yarn in the State during the year.

550. The licensing of all classes of dealers in cloth and yarn was continued during the year and in view of the very satisfactory supply position of cloth and yarn in the market, licenses to deal in cloth and yarn were liberally issued.

551. Although the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, was continued to be enforced in the State, special transport permits were freely issued in favour of dealers for the movement of cloth and yarn outside the State.

552. The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, and the Bellary Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1954, promulgated during August 1954, were repealed and were replaced by the Mysore Cement Cement.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Rationing and Licensing Order, 1955, promulgated during February 1955.

553. As against the allotment of 88,000 tons of cement made during the year 1953-54, the Government of India increased the allotment to 1,26,100 tons during the year thus making an average allotment of 10,500 tons per month.

554. There were 196 licensed dealers in the State at the commencement of the year. Fifty-eight licenses were issued during the year bringing the total number of licenses to 254 at the end of the year.

555. The stock position of cement in the State was satisfactory excepting for the period from December 1954 to March 1955 when the stock with the dealers got depleted very much on account of simultaneous and urgent orders placed by the Government departments on the works and due to paucity of railway wagons, etc. Every action was taken to see that cement was made available at all places in the State and that the needs of the public were met promptly and judiciously.

556. Control on raw cotton continued to be in force and the system of A and C categories of licensing remained as in previous years, the fee prescribed for the "C" class license remaining at Rs. 25 per license.

557. As the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 under the provisions of which the Cotton Control Order, 1950, was issued, expired on the 25th January 1955, the Central Government ceased to have powers of control over this commodity. The Government of Mysore therefore promulgated the Mysore Essential Articles (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1955, providing for the continuance of powers to control the production supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in certain essential articles including cotton. The ordinance was again replaced by the Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955, of the Government of India.

558. Applications for the grant of "C" Cotton Licenses from 1st April 1954 to the end of March 1955 was 114, of which 70 applications were disposed of by granting "C" licenses.

Drugs.

559. The Mysore Drugs Control Act, 1950, remained in force and the provisions of the Act are being extended to the Bellary District.

The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948.

560. The Act continued to be in force, but the abolition of the same was under consideration.

561. The net revenue derived from the department after meeting the expenditure on administration was Rs. 1,24,242, as against Rs. 2,78,745 during the previous year.

562. The fall in the Revenue receipts was due to the complete removal of Price and Distribution Controls on all varieties of cloth and yarn and consequent withdrawal of the levy of half per cent, on all cloth and yarn released in the State, besides the reduction of wholesale and retail cloth and yarn dealers' licence fee from Rs. 100 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively with effect from 13th February 1954.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

563. (i) Weather and Crops.

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1954 to Sept. 1955	Average	Oct. 1954 to March 1955	Average	April 1954 to September	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	21·2	21·6	8·4	9·	29·6	30·6
Kolar ...	19·2	19·3	9·3	9·0	28·5	28·3
Tumkur ...	16·2	18·3	8·0	8·0	24·2	26·3
Mysore ...	21·9	19·8	11·4	9·7	33·3	29·5
Mandya ...	24·8	17·2	13·1	9·8	33·3	27·0
Hassan ...	30·5	30·0	7·6	10·0	38·1	40·0
Shimoga ...	59.7	50·4	5·9	7·7	65·6	58·1
Chikmagalur ...	76·3	64·4	8·5	10·0	84·8	74·4
Chitaldrug ...	11·8	15·3	7·0	7·0	18·8	22·3
Bellary ...	19·3	17·3	3·3	6·2	22·6	23·5
State ...	30·1	27·4	8.3	8·7	38·4	36·1

564. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st April 1954 to 30th March 1955) was 343·74 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district. The smallest total for the year was 4·60 inches gauged at Ramasagara in Kolar District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Nagar in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 12·55 inches was recorded on 6th July 1954.

(ii) Agricultural.

565. The acreage and production of the principal crops of Mysore were :

	Acreage		Production in tons	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
1. Paddy ...	8,57,107	84,7,773	4,35,818	3,71,490
2. Ragi ...	...	18,94.184	4,23,055	4,90,859
3. Jowar ...	9,73,249	9,39,031	...	2,07,892
4. Wheat ...	3,793	3,307	...	1,182
5. Sugarcane ...	58,151	...	88,628	...
6. Groundnut ...	4,42,833	5,33,262	1,27,191	1,19,325
7. Cotton ...	...	4,35,953	...	1,39,497 (bales)
8. Potato ...	4,551	11,019	..	7,319
9. Tobacco ...	28,998	33,502	..	3,863
10. Bengalgram ...	39,637	30,011	..	3,816

566. There were four institutions during the year imparting agricultural education :—

1. Agricultural College at Hebbal,
2. Agricultural School at Hebbal,
3. Kannada Agricultural School, R. K. Sala, Anekal.
4. Kannada Agricultural School, Somanahalli, Maddur

567. The strength of the Agricultural College was 145.

568. The Lectures in Agricultural Economics has conducted Village Economic Surveys as part of Partical Work under Agricultural Economics.

569. The Agricultural Engineering section of the Department has devised an equipment for injecting anhydrous ammonia directly into the soil.

570. The expenditure on the College was Rs. 1·95 lakhs, on the school Rs. 11, 010 and the College workshop Rs. 12, 390.

Kannada Agricultural Schools.

571. The S. K. V. D. Patasala Farm was handed over to the Department of Public Instruction in July 1954.

572. The Agricultural School at Anekal and Somanahalli were converted into Basic Agricultural School on a temporary basis.

573. The Agricultural Schools at Anekal and Somanahalli were converted into Basic Agricultural Schools on a temporary basis in November 1954.

574. The basic agricultural schools sponsored by the Government of India (I.C.A.R.) and financed by them is intended to provide a pre-extension training to non-agriculturally qualified entrants. The minimum qualification for admission is S.S.L.C. (E.P.S.).

575. *Plant Improvement*—Six selections of Bangarkovi, Kempukovi and Ganakovi crosses were tried for their yields with S. 661 (Coimbatore Sanna) and S. 749 (Rathnachudi) as check varieties. The yield of grain varied from 3,340 lbs. to 4,220 lbs. per acre, but the differences in yields form the different crosses were not statistically significant. It is of interest to note S. 1079, a Ganakovi selection matured a month earlier than S. 661 and gave a higher yield than S. 749. Paddy

576. Twelve early varieties from China, Burma, etc. were compared with two early varieties evolved by the department—S.317, Halubbalu and S. 705 and Bangarkaddi. The differences in yields were significant B.I. 6 (from Burma) and Ch. 45 (from China), have given yields of 3,900 and 3,575 lbs. per acre respectively against 2,875 and 2,425 lbs. for S. 31 and S. 705 (critical difference-448 lbs. per acre). Two other varieties Ch. 2 and H.R. 5, Ch. 47 and Ch. 10 are better than S. 705. Ch. 2 and Ch. 4 mature earlier than S. 705.

577. Nine Burma cultures were tried with B. 1370, local standard variety. None of them, however, proved better than the local B. III-B is somewhat promising.

578. Some of the above trials were conducted at the Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.

579. Bangarkovi, Kempukovi and Ganakovi selections were also tried at Hebbal under tank fed conditions. S. 1079 Ganakovi crosses gave over 300 lbs. of grain, but as the critical difference was 930 lbs. to attain significance, they proved superior only to Co. 27 and Co. 28, two varieties from Coimbatore.

580. Twelve early varieties were also tried at Hebbal. Two varieties S.R. 26-B and Luchia x Gurumatis x Burma gave significantly higher yields of 3,480 lbs. and 3,310 lbs.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

of grams per acre, respectively, than the local standard variety S. 317 Halubbalu which gave 2,740 lbs. per acre. However, as at Nagenahalli, six varieties out yielded S. 705 Bangardoddi.

581. Besides, these large scale trials, several smaller ones were conducted.

582. *The Mysore Agricultural and experimental Union.*—This Union which has sponsored and organised by the Department had on its roll 529 life members, 3,758 ordinary members and 7,628 primary members. Two Agricultural journals (a quarterly in English and a monthly in Kannada) were published for addition to its many activities, it has made arrangements to hold an Agricultural Seminar in the early of 1956 at Hebbal.

Ragi.

583. The ragi trials were mainly conducted at Hebbal. Ninety-nine cultures were in row trials, 11 selections in line cultures, 53 in replicated row trials, 21 in yield trials 10 in seed nucleus plots.

584. Among the 27 early cultures in row trials R. 003 gave indications of yielding more than the standard, Ragi 1, (K. 1). Among 72 late cultures in the same trials R. 0755 gave a percentage increase of 72 over Ragi 22, the old H. 22 which has been in cultivation during the past 3 decades. In line cultures Modur 24 gave an increase of 59 per cent over ragi 1 and Modur 22 while not being superior to RS. 22 gave a straw yield of 73 per cent more than this old variety.

585. In replicated row trials R. 0794 was found a higher yields than ragi 1 in point of grain but not of straw. R. 0794 did well in the previous year's trial also. In the late varieties (34 in number) in row trials, R. 0272 has given an yield of 96 per cent over ragi 22.

586. *Navane Italian Millet. Setaria Italica Beauv.*—Twenty-three cultures were under bulk yield trials at Siruguppa. Only in one set of 10 varieties did the differences in yield show statistical significance. N.1 (Nandyal) the standard variety continued to hold the field. The Red Navane 1 from Hiriyur was out-standing in its straw yield. Among selections from the districts, 19 in number, nine gave a heavier yield than N.1. At Hiriyur 45 varieties were under observations. One hundred and seven selections were in progeny row trials.

587. Navane was not found suitable as an irrigated crop.

588. *Sweet Potato Ipomea batatas.*—The tuber scheme partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was in the final year and terminated on 1st April 1955.

589. During the year, 53 varieties and 21 seedlings in the collection plot were under observation. In replicated row trials 31 varieties were compared with the standard Deenabandhu.

590. *Groundnut Arachis hypogea L.*—The work was conducted mainly at Hebbal. Among spreading varieties G. 0974 gave a yield of 21 per cent more than 7. In bunch early types, H.G. 8 was the heaviest yielder. Among bunch late types Lubalala (Tanganyika), A 22 and a hybrid from U.S.A. have given higher yields than H.G. 10. In replicated row trials, local bunch from Uganda was the heaviest yielder among valencies—the yield being on par with Spanish. Among Spanish types, G.F.A. Spanish (U.S.A.) has given a slightly higher yield than H.G.9. As many as 14 varieties among spreading types have surpassed. T.M.V.I. 1,205 lbs. of seeds of improved varieties have been collected for distribution.

591. *Chilie Capsicum annum Linn.*—For some years past a collection of chilli varieties and types was being built up at the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya (former Visvesvaraya canal farm).

592. Cotton Improvement is distributed over 4 stations, Mandya (up lands) Hiriyur (Asiatic) Hagari (Western) and Siruguppa. Cotton.

593. *Asiatic Cottons.*—Sixty cultures were maintained in observation rows. One hundred and twenty-one cultures in progeny row trials were studied. The ginning out-turn in these types varied between 28 to 38 and the staple length between 14/16 to 1 1/16 Sel 69 × Suvog and Sel. 69 × Vijaya indicated wilt resistance. Some Interspecific hybrids gave a ginning out-turn of 33–38 per cent and a staple length of 14/16—1 1/32.

594. *Western Cotton.*—Seventy crosses, direct and multiple were under study. Eighty promising crosses (F 2)

AGRI, CO-OPN. & FORESTS

were raised for examination of fibre characters. Five hundred and seventy-two selections were under row tests. Twenty-two selections were under compact family block trials for purity tests. In the strain trials, 15 promising cultures were compared with Wester 1. Two selections have given higher yield than the control both under rainfed and irrigated conditions. Two other cultures have registered a six per cent increase in ginning out-turn over the control. Majority of the cultures have higher staple values.

595. *Long staple American Cotton.*—Seven Homozygoas strains possessing superiority in all the qualitative characters over M.A.V., the standard variety now in cultivation over all the Doddabatti (upland cotton) region in the State, were compared with M.A.V. and M.V.I at Mandya. Four strains, 14-2, 35-4, 30-1, 4-1 (crosses between M.A.V. and Tidewater in three cases and between M.A.V. and Express) have given significantly higher yield than the contorls. All those four have a longer staple and three have recorded a higher ginning.

596. Two hundred and fifteen progenies from interspecific crosses were in replicated progeny row trials. Ten selections have excelled the control in yield as well staple length.

597. *Cambodia Cotton.*—This work was conducted at Siruguppa. The 32 crosses and 22 back crosses effected in the previous season were tested this year.

598. The performance of nine crosses were outstanding both in regard to halo length and ginning percentage. Forty-nine plants in the F.2 generation were under study. Ten crosses were found superior to M.A.II both in staple and ginning. A total of 455 crosses comprising of 29 direct and 52 back crosses were effected mainly with a view to transfer the Black arm diseases resistance factor in strain 2196—4. an highly immune type, to the adaptable types of cotton like M A II and Laxmi.

599. *Agricultural colonies.*—There were as in the previous year four agricultural colonies; Government ordered in July 1954 the conference of proprietory rights, to the resident colonists under certain conditions.

600. *Sugarcane Saccharum Officinarum Linn*— Varietal trials at Hospet. Early varieties: In the six varieties, the differences in yield were not significant but Co., 419 gave the highest yield (36·22 tons) followed by Co. 2199 (34·29) tons.

601. *Mid Season varieties.*—Co. 419, Co. 449 and Co. 650 were tested. The differences in yield were significant, Co. 419 giving the best yield.

602. *Late varieties*—Co 41, Co. 449 and Co. 471 were tried; the yield difference were not significant.

603. *Agricultural Extension.*—Three thousand and eighty-two plots, and 33 subvention farms were laid as against 1,847 and 35, respectively in the previous year.

604. Two thousand, three hundred and six bee hives are being maintained both by Departmental agencies and private bee-keepers. The largest number of hives, 358 was in Bangalore and the smallest in Arakalgud. The average number of hives per bee-keeper was less than 3 for the State, but in Mudigere it was between 6 to 7 and in Doddaballapur 4 to 5. Bee Keeping

605. The total quantity of honey extracted from 2,306 hives was 8,005 lbs. or on an average 3·4 lbs. per hive.

(iii) Sericulture.

606. The rates of reeling cocoons ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per pound. But during the last quarter the rates of reeling cocoons dropped to Rs. 1-2-0 from Rs. 1-6-0 per pound as a result of the scare created in the raw silk market on account of the barter agreement between the people's Republic of China and India for import of 2 lakhs of pounds of China silk in exchange to indigenous tobacco. The average rate for foreign race seed cocoons was Rs. 9 and the price range was Rs. 8 to Rs. 15. Market Conditions.

607. The rate of raw silk ranged from Rs. 34 to Rs. 44 per pound of local filature silk and Rs. 16 to Rs. 33 per pound for charaka silk.

608. There was a fall in prices from Rs. 40-15 0 to Rs. 34-10-0 per pound of filature silk during the year.

609. Market prices were, however, steadier during the year. In Japan, the prices were on the upward trend during the previous year. This was due to the increase of internal consumption in Japan and consequent rise in home prices beyond the upper limit fixed by the Silk Stabilisation Law of Japan at 2,40,000 yens per bale.

610. The fall in the prices created distress to the Mysore Filature Industry in particular on account of precipitate fall. Government took steps to appraise the Central Silk Board of the distress caused to the industry by the sudden release of Chinese silk.

Area under Mulberry.

611. The area under mulberry at the beginning of the year was 1,04,000 acres. The increase in the area under mulberry during the year is estimated to be 26,000 acres.

612. The rapid increase of the acreage under mulberry was mainly due to the favourable prices that prevailed during the first half of the calendar year 1954 for cocoons. The fall in the prices of other cash crops like potatoes, onions, groundnut and sugarcane, etc., also induced the agriculturists to take to more of mulberry cultivation.

Government Mulberry Gardens.

613. About 54 acres and 25 guntas were under cultivation in the Government Silk Farms as against 48 acres during the previous year. Of these, 19—7 acres were irrigated and the rest rainfed.

614. In the farms, 18·8 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were harvested and were used for basic seed.

615. Eighty-five cart-loads of green mulberry cuttings 10,000 mulberry seedlings, 97,285 mulberry grafts were distributed free to sericulturists.

Seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

616. In the Mysore Seed Campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur, the area under mulberry remained almost the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 2,800 acres. There were on the roll 5,456 (4,857) registered seed rearers during the year. The total number of disease-free layings of Mysore race prepared and distributed among the seed rearers during the year was 26·83 (26·6) lakhs. A quantity of 35 crores of cocoons was utilised for seed by Government Grainages, Aided Grainages and unexamined seed preparers of Mysore and Madras States.

617. Four lakhs and ninety thousand disease-free layings of foreign races were prepared and distributed among the registered seed rearers. There were on the roll 625 (607) registered seed rearers during the year. The output of foreign race seed cocoons by registered foreign race seed rearers for the year was 7·6 crores 5·79. Production of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons.

618. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and K. R. Hills prepared 61,886 disease-free layings of the hill ameliorated foreign races of seed cocoons as against 66,652 disease-free seeds in the previous year. These were distributed among the Government Farms on the plains for being reared and multiplied. Hill Stations.

619. Twenty-three Government Grainages continued to work during the year. They prepared and distributed 72·37 lakhs of disease-free layings during the year. There were 138 aided grainages on the roll. Seed Supply for Industries Cocoons.

620. Practical instruction in mulberry cultivation silkworm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farm, Channapatna. Five candidates coming from other States, two from Bhopal, two from Pepsu and one from Madhya Bharat were admitted for training during the year. Thirty candidates of the State have completed a course of Graineur's training during the year. Sericultural Education.

621. As large number of candidates were coming forward to undergo training in Sericulture, and since facilities available at the Central Farm at Channapatna were limited, two more Centres, at Mysore and Sidlaghatta, were also made as Training Centres with facilities to train six candidates at a time.

622. There were 72 propaganda outposts during the year. Propaganda regarding the method of planting, maintenance and care of mulberry grafts was taken up intensively so as to induce sericulturists to plant high yielding mulberry grafts in place of local mulberry. Propaganda.

623. The introduction of the Silk Worm Seeds (control of Distribution) Act, 1952 in the seed areas of the State being the first step has added to the responsibility of the propaganda staff.

624. Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, continued to work during the year with 120 basins at the beginning of the year and the number was increased to 150 basins Work of Filature in the State.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS.

during the year. A quantity of 22,668 pounds of silk was manufactured.

625. The production of raw silk in the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T. Narasipur, Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna and Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Melur was continued during the year.

Sericulture Co-operation.

626. There were five Sericultural Co-operative Societies at Sidlaghatta, Melur, Mugur, Ummathur and Ganal. A quantity of 3·81 lakhs of disease-free layings was prepared and distributed during the year.

627. One meeting of the Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was held during the year and several important subjects for the improvement of the Silk Industry in the State were discussed, and were implemented at this Session.

Silk Conditioning and Testing House.

628. One hundred and five samples of raw silk were tested for quality.

629. The department participated in the following Exhibitions during the year. —

1. Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.
2. Congress Exhibition at Bangalore.

and 3. Exhibition held at Shimoga in connection with the Malnad Conference—1954.

National Extension Service Scheme.

630. Under the National Extension Service Scheme in Sidlaghatta Taluk, the work was concentrated in about 40 villages and 11 lakhs of disease-free layings were supplied to sericulturists.

631. Sericulture and Ericulture at Harapanahalli and Kudligi Taluks in Bellary District were being tried on experimental basis.

632. Several Development Schemes were executed during the year and they were either partly or solely financed by the Central Silk Board.

Finance.

633. The total expenditure towards establishment charges of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 7·45 (5·05) lakhs. Remittances to Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 2·41 lakhs.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services

634. The year was marked by an all round progress in the activities of the Department, despite the several handicaps.

635. The seasonal conditions were favourable during the year. There was plentiful supply of fodder and water to the livestock. Due to general slump in the money market, the prices of livestock continued to be low resulting in much loss to the breeders.

636. Considering that the livestock formed an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and that the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in a predominantly agricultural tract like Mysore, the policy of the Department continued, as heretofore, to be the organisation, planning and execution of the States's Animal Husbandry development.

637. The number of veterinary institutions remained at 225 at the end of the year.

638. The State continued to remain free from Rinderpest. Nevertheless as a prophylactic measure, 44,005 animals were protected against the disease.

639. The State joined the rest of the States south of Krishna river in launching the Pilot project for the eradication of Rinderpest, sponsored and partly financed by the Government of India. The inauguration of this scheme was done by the Minister for Agriculture on 13th March 1955, simultaneously in the three districts of Shimoga, Bellary and Chitaldrug. Over 18,370 cattle were vaccinated.

640. Two thousand and eighty-eight (1,216) outbreaks of Black Quarters were registered and 2,073 (1,220) were attended to during the year protecting 4,31,706 (1,97,226) animals against the disease by vaccination. The incidence of Blackquarter was aggravated during the year. Black Quarter.

641. Eight hundred and fifty-nine (482) *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* were registered and 858 (490) were dealt with during the year protecting 1,95,126 (1,03,074) animals against the diseases by vaccination.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

642. Six hundred and thirty-five (662) cases of anthrax were registered and 65,486 (63,696) cattle and sheep were protected.

Sheep-pox.

643. This disease was more widely prevalent in the State during the year than in the previous year. Sixty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight vaccinations were conducted.

Poultry disease.

644. The incidence of Ranikhet disease continued to be at its lowest during the year. However, with the object of eradicating this disease completely in the State, mass vaccination campaign was launched throughout the State. Every Stockman and every Veterinary Inspector was required to protect at least 300 birds during each week. As a result 20,42,605 (1,12,836) birds or nearly 58 per cent of the total poultry population in the State was protected.

Cattle Shows.

645. With a view to providing the necessary incentives to the cattle breeders in the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisers of the fairs and shows *viz.*, Muzrai authorities, District Boards and Municipalities with the assistance and co-operation of the department distributed 12,219 (1,563) prizes to the best exhibits at the cattle fairs.

Artificial insemination of cattle.

646. The two centres located at Mysore and Tumkur Veterinary Hospitals and the sub-centre at the Veterinary Hospital, Chikmagalur, together with the two centres established under the Key Village Scheme at Hessarghatta and Ajjampur besides the centre worked by the Indian Dairy Research Institute in Bangalore and its surroundings did useful work and 6,448 inseminations were done.

Gosamvardhana Celebrations.

647. In order to create the necessary incentive in the private breeders to rear better stocks of animals, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated throughout the State during last and the first weeks of November and December months respectively. In Bangalore City, celebrations were inaugurated by H. H. the Rajapramukh of Mysore and prizes to the winning exhibits were awarded by the Chief Minister. In the other parts of the State, 257 shows were held.

648. Sixty-one (63) Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the Local Veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats before and after slaughter in the existing slaughter houses.

649. Activities contemplated under the fifth years' programme of a Five Years Scheme drawn up for the expansion of the Breeding Station at Ajjampur were implemented with a view to increasing the strength of breeding cows from the erstwhile 500 to 1,000 so as to be able to increase the production and distribution of pedigreed stud bulls to village panchayets, villagers and *bonafide* breeders. Schemes for the upgrading of malnad giddas, local buffaloes and establishment of a calf nursery were also continued te be attached to this farm.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

650. The year commenced with a total strength of 1,133 (1,350) heads of cattle at both Ajjampur and Basur farms. At the close of the year, the strength was 1,210 (1,133). The total births were 192 (68) of which 96 (39) were males and 96 (29) females.

651. The total number of bulls maintained on the farm for stud purposes was 19 (12). The total number of services accounted for by them was 154 (110).

652. The total quantity of milk produced was 56,172 (39,928) lbs. This is the highest production ever since the farm was started.

653. The area under cultivation was 176 (178) acres under jola, 250 (250) acres under production of hay and 18 (15) acres under ragi.

654. This farm was started during the year 1946-47 with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull calves and Murrah he-buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Diary Research Institute, Bangalore, and the Military Farm, Hebbal prior to being distributed under livestock improvement scheme. The nursery also includes some local she-buffaloes, cows of the malnad gidda breads with a view to undertaking grading up work with them for purposes of demonstration in the villages.

Calf Nursery, Sulekere.

655. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, were selected for intensive cattle development. Each block of 5 or 6 villages is placed in charge of a qualified stockman whose responsibility is to pay daily visits to the villages and attend to the day to day needs of their cattle and incidentally also of other livestock.

Key Village Scheme.

Livestock Improvement Scheme.

656. During the year, 32 (31) stud bulls consisting of 17 (16) Hallikar, 8 (8) Amrithmahal, 3 (3) Sindhi and 4 (4) Murrah he-buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under "Free Bull" Scheme.

Amrithmahal Section.

657. The strength of the herds in the Four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,516 (1,525). During the year, there were 298 (230) births and 96 (151) deaths. The percentage of births over the cows of calf bearing age was 46·5 (38·7) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 6 (9·9). Seventy-two (63) culled animals were sold in public auction and 16 (10) bullocks were sold to other Government Institutions for draught purposes.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

658. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,46,515 (Rs. 2,67,440). The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 66,964 (Rs. 73,592) making a total demand of Rs. 3,13,479 (Rs. 3,41,032). The collection during the year was Rs. 85,204 (Rs. 94,517) and the accounts relating to the Sivane, Sulekere and Kulenur Kavals amounting to Rs. 17,686 were transferred to the accounts of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,10,590 (Rs. 2,46,515) at the close of the year.

Fisheries Section.

659. Fishery conservation measures as usual were enforced during the year. The distructive methods of poisoning and the use of explosives to catch fish by the local fisherman were largely prevented through the vigilance of watchers and other staff of the Section.

660. A total quantity of 7,56,100 (2,04,545) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensify fish production.

661. One thousand mirror carp fingerlings were imported from Ooty and reared in the fish farm ponds at Hessarghatta.

662. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licenses and auctioning of fishery rights. A total of 2,944 (2,978) fishing licences were issued. Three hundred and five (295) major tank fisheries and 306 (275) miles of channel fisheries were auctioned during the year.

663. Deep water fishing was taken up by the departmental staff in the Hessarghatta reservoir.

(v) Serum Institute.

664. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

665. In addition to the production of biological products, the Institute continued to function as the centre for the conduct of all investigational work undertaken with a view to study the nature, cause and treatment of obscure livestock diseases encountered in the State.

666. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which are commonly used in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

667. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 2,00,600 unit doses of all biologicals. During the year, 41,37,285 unit doses were prepared. Out of a total stock of 43,37,885 doses 14,13,235 doses were issued within the State and 1,05,585 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 7,87,660 doses and 78,565 doses respectively sold during the previous year, leaving a balance of 11,15,450 doses at the close of the year.

668. The arable lands of the Institute, brought under cultivation employing institute labour yielded 1,91,300 lbs. of green fodder and 2,165 seers of horse gram during the year as against 1,38,900 lbs. of green fodder and 545 seers of horsegram realised in the previous year.

Finance of the Institute

669. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 1,58,162 as against Rs. 1,45,033 of the previous year. The revenue realised by the sale of biological and done animals inclusive of sales tax amounted to Rs. 2,31,380 (Rs. 1,20,883).

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

670. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the farm such as growing fodder and food grains crops, cultivation of perennial grasses, maintaining grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

671. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 51,524 as against Rs. 37, 548 of last year.

Silage production

672. During the year, 262 (221) tons of silage was supplied costing Rs. 13,032 (Rs. 11,024). The cattle of the "Dry Farm" and Hallikar Cattle Farm were also supplied with silage.

Stud Farm

673. As the demand for the ponies of the Stud Farm rapidly declined due to the advent of the autorickshaws in the State, particularly in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Section was closed down on 28th February 1955.

674. Of the Five stallions, Connemara, "Silver King" was transferred to the Stud Farm, Kunigal and the Arab Bay "Rain Bow" was presented free to the Hosur Cattle Farm. "Adevan-Ul-Mulk" Arab Bay stallion had gone very old. The remaining two "Souri" and "Patent Bid" were left over at the close of the year.

Brood Mares.

675. Among the 50 brood mares, four died and 46 were auctioned in public.

Young Stock.

676. The year opened with 93 (79) young Stock. There were five births and one filly on foaling was transferred to the stock of brood mare. There were five deaths and 92 were auctioned in public.

Dry Catt Fam.

677. There were no breeding cow bulls in the farm. Five buffalo bulls that were at the beginning of the year were transferred with the object of introducing the method of breeding by articifial insemination at the dry cattle farm.

678. The number of cows and she buffaloes belonging to private owners in and round about Bangalore that were admitted to the farm was 84 (66) and 25 (12) respectively, while 85 (76) cows and 34 (20) she buffaloes were discharged. The year closed with 53 (60) cows and 12 (22) she buffaloes.

679. All the animals of the dry cattle farm were free from contagious diseases during the year and they were in excellent condition due to availability of good pasture.

Sheep Breeding.

680. The Sheep farm that was started during the earlier years at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan (so called woolly) breed of sheep was continued.

Poultry Farm.

681. At the beginning of the year, there were 5,677 (3,523) birds of White Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rock and New Hamshire breeds. The new breeds of Ancona, Black Leg Horn, White Wyandott and Canadian Barred Plymouth Rocks imported during the earlier year as day old chicks, were successfully multiplied and the stock increased. At the close of the year, there were 3,985 (5,677) birds of 18 different breeds on the farm.

682. A programme for the development of poultry within the State by means of distribution of hatching eggs of exotic breeds of Poultry produced at the Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta among intending breeders in rural parts was undertaken. The eggs were actually carried to the doors of the intending breeders through the officials of the Department. This scheme was very popular and successful and 12,315 hatching eggs were distributed of which 6,876 or nearly 56 percent have hatched out.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

683. The number of animals on the farm was divided into three categories (1) owned by Government, (2) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained on the farm under the "Eve blood Scheme" and (3) private owned but maintained on the farm for breeding.

684. The total revenue and expenditure of the farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,27,049 (Rs. 1,46,894) and Rs. 2,18,756 (Rs. 1,65,779) respectively.

685. The main source of income to the farm is from the sale of young stock and through covering fees followed by up-keep charges on private mares.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm Kulerikuppi.

686. An area of 64 (64) acres of land was under irrigation and 108 (108) acres were under dry cultivation. From the area under irrigation, 527 (695) tons of green fodder were obtained.

687. As the quantity of fodder grown on the farm is insufficient every year, about 300 tons of hay are being purchased on tender system from private contractors.

688. The Live-stock breeding operations of the farm are carried on (1) Hallikar cattle, (2) Murrah Baffaloes, and (3) Bellary Sheep.

Hallikar Cattle.

689. The year opened with 394 (364) heads of cattle. There were 91 (119) births and 11 (38) deaths.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

690. The condition of the cattle in general was satisfactory during the year. Foot and Mouth Disease that had broken out at the close of the previous year continued to prevail during the beginning of the year.

Murrah Buffaloes.

691. The year opened with 16(15) buffaloes. During the year, there were 8 (4) births and nil (3) deaths. From the cows and she buffaloes, a total quantity of 1,13,318 (79,669) lbs. of milk was produced, of which 1,140 (1,624) lbs. formed colostrum.

Sheep.

692. The foundation stock chosen in 1948-49 comprised of Bellary breed possessing white body and black head. During 1950, the grading of these with Bikanir rams was taken up to further improve the quality and quantity of wool.

693. The stock consisted of 448 (547) sheep at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 194 (185) births and 32(96) deaths. Twenty-seven (17) rams fit for breeding were issued for stud purposes to the public, and 121 (171) others were sold in public auction.

694. The farm besides serving as a breeding centre for the production of quality rams required by the sheep rearing public, also served as a demonstration unit in management on improved lines.

695. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of disease problems confronting the livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the three schemes, *viz.*, (1) Disease Investigation (general), (2) Investigation of Mastitis, and (3) the Parasitic disease investigation on 50 : 50 : basis.

(vii) Forests.

696. The Forest Department was born on 11th January 1864 and now it is one of the oldest Forest Departments in India. There had been a steady expansion in the Forest areas, and all round progress in the matter of exploitation, regeneration and revenue. The area of the Forest which was just 2,560 sq. miles at the beginning of the century is now 4,387·48 sq. miles. Further extension is not possible due to the apathy of the ryots and the

Department hold on to the present area without reduction as the clamour for release of more and more lands from the forests is on the increase. By a system of scientific management and working on sustained yield basis, the Department has been able to cater to the needs of the several growing industries and meet the incessant demands of the ever increasing population, urban and rural.

697. Despite the fact that the total forest area falls very much short of the standard, the cry for release of forest areas for purposes of Agriculture did not cease to continue. Two thousand and fifty four acres (1,825 acres in Mysore, 79 acres in Bangalore and 150 acres in Hassan) were ordered to be released from State Forests during the year.

698. The Forest Survey Section attached to the working plans and surveys division conducted survey over an extent of 9,455·77 acres of areas disafforested, encroached upon by cultivators, demarcations of forests, areas under mining operation and plantations.

699. Working plans for Narasimhadevarabetta State Forest in Kolar District and for Bukkapatna and Manchaladore State Forests in Tumkur District were finalised during the year.

700. As usual, the roads, bridges and buildings were maintained in good repair. The total length of the Forest roads was 588 miles and 3½ furlongs.

701. Bellary District had not yet been brought under the provisions of the Mysore Forest Act and Rules. As a result of this, as also of the fact that grazing forms a great part of the revenue realised in the District, the system of permitting grazing under pre-paid licenses was continued during the year. Protection from Cattle.

702. Free grazing was, however, allowed in Sandur Range to the subjects of Sandur State only. In Sandur Range, goats were permitted to graze on payment of fees ranging from annas eight to Rupee one per goat. The revenue realised from grazing only in Bellary District during the year was Rs. 37,395.

703. The other Districts of the State continue to enjoy the privilege of free grazing in the forests. Plantations and areas under regeneration were protected by controlled grazing.

704. The total revenue realised from grazing was Rs. 48,811 including Bellary.

Sylviculture.

705. Tha Sylvicultural systems adopted for the working of the various forests varied from locality to locality but were strictly in conformity with the prescriptions of the working plans or working schemes.

706. In the evergreen zone, natural regenaration of important species like Dhuma, Balagi, Kiralbogi, Nagasampige, Devadaru, Surahonne, Hebbalasu, Gulmavu, etc., was satisfactory, more so where the canopy had been opened by Departmental fellings. There was also a fair regeneration of Dhuma, Godda Gandagarige, etc, in the Ghat Forests of Hassan District.

707. In the mixed deciduous zone, natural regeneration of teak was not of any significance, although in some forests of Sagar Division, it was fairly good. Honne, Mathi, Beete, Nandi, Yethiga and like associates regenerated well specially in the exploited coupes with the overhead cover lightened. Profuse regeneration of Jambe, Yethiga and Dodtoppe in open patches was conspicuous.

708. Regeneration of bamboos was good throughout its habitat in Mysore Division as also in Bhadravathi Division in which latter division there had been gregarious flowering of big bamboos from the past two years.

709. In the dry deciduous zone, the natural regeneration of Kamara was good, specially in parts of Tumkur and also of other species like Dindiga, Chujjalu, Kaggali, etc. However, in Bellary District excepting for Babul natural regeneration of other species was poor.

Revision for rates of selling sandalwood

710. Owing to fluctuations in the rates realised at Thirupattur and Sathyamangalam sales, selling rates for the sale of Mysore Sandalwood were revised twice in the year in May 1954 and January 1955 respectively.

711. Sandal regeneration was seen throughout its habitats and in some places profusely.

Coppice growth.

712. Growth of coppice shoots of all important species was satisfactory, throughout the exploited areas. Growth of Jambe was conspicuous in the fuel coupes of Bhadravathi Division. Beete root-suckers were seen coming up well in the cleared areas of Shimoga Division, Dindiga, Kamara, Kaggali and like species also had put on coppice shoots satisfactorily.

713. Retention of seed bearers properly spaced and subsequent protection of the exploited areas from fire and also tending operations carried out in the evergreen forests greatly aided natural regeneration. Tending operations consisted of light fellings, thinning of congested patches elimination of inferior growth to promote natural regeneration and advance growth of the economically important species.

714. Considerable damage was caused to natural regeneration by cattle-trampling and lopping by unscrupulous grazers who abused the privilege of free grazing. Damage by goat browsing was more serious and parts of Bellary Division forests were thus affected.

715. Artificial regeneration was resorted to for improving the quality and kind of growing stock in the moist deciduous forests and also to supplement natural regeneration, where dificient, as is commonly in the case of dry tracts. Artificial Regeneration

716. Formation of teak and fuel plantations and afforestation of waste-lands are the main features of artificial regeneration. In addition to these, extensive dibbling of sandal seeds, sowing seeds of miscellaneous species in Kiln-sites were also carried on.

717. The total area under teak and fuel plantations raised during ten years was :—

	Area in acres
Teak	14,880
Fuel species	26,367½

718. Teak being the most valuable of timber species, is planted up in large areas in Shimoga, Mysore, Sagar and Bhadravati Forest Divisions.

719. Owing to the increase in population and industries and the consequential increase in firewood requirements, the department has been putting all possible efforts to raise quick growing of fuel species to cater to the requirements. More favourable areas, close to industrial towns and big cities were used for raising fuel plantations. Fuel Plantations

720. The local variety of Eucalyptus growing well in Chikballapur Range was the main species used during the year;

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

721. Less favourable areas which are not suited for raising regular plantations and also waste lands are afforested by direct sowings carried on by sowing seeds of economically useful miscellaneous species in trench mound areas.

Exploitation.

722. The exploitation of timber, firewood and bamboos was determined by the prescriptions of sanctioned working plans of synopsis.

Timber.

723. Seven lakhs ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-one cubic feet of logs, 5,080 teak plies, 18,803 teak ballies, 593 other kind poles and 7,488 balagi poles were collected.

724. In addition to the above departmental collections, 9,070 cubic feet of timber was received as drift or confiscated stock.

Disposals.

725. The disposals were by periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to the Government Departments of Mysore and India and to private industrial concerns.

726. The following quantities of timbers were disposed of:—

1. Logs 6,58,263 cubic feet.
2. Sawn sizes 99,380 c.ft.
3. Poles 7,564.
4. Ballies 20,730.
5. Reepers 1,24,594 cft.
6. Spokes 9,926.
7. Felloes 4,863.
8. Doors 1,800.
9. Windows 3,600.
10. Black boards 61.
11. Sitting planks 560.
12. Parodes 17 tons,
and
13. Saw dust 3,872 bags.

727. Under the Depressed Class Amelioration Scheme, supply of doors and windows to the Revenue Department was continued during the year.

Grass.

728. Free grazing was permitted in Mysore (except in Bellary Division) and only a few plantations were sold on a lease basis. The revenue realised on this account was Rs. 48,811 (Rs. 28,496).

Revenue.

729. The total revenue for the year including the revenue realised by the supply of Sandalwood to Sandal Oil Factory amounted to Rs. 1,29,60,412 as against the budget allotment of Rs. 81,28,000 and the revised allotment of Rs. 81,52,000 and the actuals of Rs. 1,01,10,350 of the previous year.

The Central Sylvicultural Research Station, Bangalore.

730. The Sylvicultural Research Station is engaged in Research works connected with three main Forest Types *viz.*, Evergreen, the moist deciduous and the dry deciduous. It tackled problems connected with natural regeneration and artificial inducement of natural regeneration of economically important evergreen species, sylvicultural study and propagation methods of important economic species of medicinal and industrial utility, study of plant introduction of useful exetics, afforestation of waste lands embracing soil conservation and moisture conservation experiments, experiments on choice of species, manurial experiments, germination and plant percent tests, collection of phenological data storeage of seeds and like problems.

731. *Kunbi Settlements.*—The scheme continued to operate in Sagar Division. The number of families was increased by one. The number of families at the end of the year was 120. The kunbis rendered service in clearing demarcation lines, plantations and work connected with cultural operations.

Afforestation of Waste Lands.

732. The scheme was in operation hitherto in Bangalore District (mainly under a Plantation Sub-division Officer and Kolar and Tumkur Districts on small scale). During the year, the scheme was extended to three more Districts.

733. *Lac Cultivation.*—The cultivation of Lac which is one of the important raw materials required for several industries is undertaken in Bangalore and Tumkur districts—both departmentally and under "Tenant System".

Wild Life Preservation.

734. Mysore was not for behind any of the progressive countries of the world in taking measures for the protection of Game. The Game Regulations were passed as early as 1901 to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals and birds and to provide for the protection

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

of Game and Fish in Mysore. A sanctuary extending over an area of 35 square miles was notified in Chamarajanagar State Forest in 1931 and maintained for nearly ten years.

735. The Department maintains two Wild Life Parks *viz*, The Venugopal Wild Life Park (310·34 Square Miles) and Jagger Valley Wild Life Park (68·11 Square Miles) and two Game Santuaries *viz.*, Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary and Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctuary. In addition a number of Game and Tiger Preserves covering an area of 238·31 square miles were also maintained.

736. Twenty-eight shikar arrangements were made for His Highness the Maharaja and Party, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, etc.,

Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary.

737. The Sanctuary comprising of an area of 22 square miles is the sanctum sanctorum of the bigger Venugopal Wild Life Park (310·34) square miles.

738. This was formed in the year 1941 and is contiguous to the Mudmali Sanctuary of the Madras State, lies on the main road (Mysore to Ooty) and is about 50 miles from Mysore.

Animals.

739. The following animals are to be found:— Elephant, Bison, Tiger, Panther, Bear, Sambar Spotted deer, Barking deer, Mouse deer, Wild dogs, Malabar squirrel, Lungur, Jungle fowl, Pea fowl and a large collection of resident and migrant birds.

The IV World Forestry Conference.

740. The World Forestry Congress met for the fourth time in the last 28 years at Dehra Dun for the first time in India in December 1954. Forty-six Nations were present at the Congress represented by 150 foreign delegates and 205 Indian delegates. One of the high-lights of the Congress was the excursion trips arranged in different zones of India. Mysore was the venue of excursion Number 7.

741. The merged areas of Bellary District continued to be governed by the Madras Forest Act during the year.

State Soil Conservation Board.

742. On the suggestion of the Government of India (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) that a soil conservation Board may be constituted at the State level for the formation and co-ordinated implementation of Soil Conservation Schemes, a State Soil Conservation Board was constituted on 28th December 1954 with the Minister for

Agriculture as the Chairman. Two meetings were held on 24th January 1951 and on 27th February 1955 respectively.

743. The Department co-operated very closely with the Educational Department in the implementation of new Educational reforms relating to manual labour. Batches of students were employed in planting operations in the areas near to their Educational Institutions and during the Dasara holidays their services were utilised for seasonal forest operations and for the work turned out payments were made at the departmental rates.

(vii) Marketing Department.

744. The number of weights and measures sold and tested, the amount collected as Testing fees, number of cases launched etc., were as follows :—

1. Units of Weights and Measures presented for testing.		92,277			1,00,249			
2. Units of Weights and Measures certified for correctness.		86,838			77,448			
3. Testing Fees collected ...	Rs.	12,963	9	0	14,457	11	0	
4. Units of Weights and Measures sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures.		15,134			7,262			
5. Value of Weights and Measures sold.	Rs.	28,306	11	0	13,040	3	3	
6. Number of Cases launched under.—								
(*a*) the Weights and Measures Act, 1902.		132			152			
(*b*) Number of cases which ended in conviction.		124			141			
(*c*) Fines realised ...	Rs.	2,573	0	0	2,501	0	0	

745. The Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1955 was passed by both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council during their session in March 1955.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

746. The Government also extended the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 to the whole State with effect from 1st October 1954.

747. The Regulated Markets Enquiry Committee constituted by Government in 1951 to go into the details of the working of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 and the Rules framed thereunder and to suggest such modifications as are necessary to suit the present day trade conditions has submitted its recommendations to Government.

748. The Regulated Markets at Tiptur, Davangere, Mysore, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Tumkur, Arsikere, Bellary and Saklespur continued to work satisfactorily.

749. The Government sanctioned the scheme for establishing Regulated Markets at Chintamani (for groundnuts), Chennapatna (for pulses) and Nanjungud (for cotton) during the year.

750. An extensive survey of minor oil-seeds such as Pungam, Niger, Mohuwa, Safflower, Tobacco seed etc., was conducted in the State at the instance of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

751. The collection of information for revising the reports on the marketing of groundnuts and eggs in the State was continued during the year.

752. Information on the following points was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.—

1. Production of Chicory in the State.
2. Production, seasons of sowing and harvesting, imports, exports, prices, etc., of onions, garlic and bananas.
3. Current wholesale prices of raw bones and Turkeys in the important markets of the State.
4. Production of Avacadi Pears.
5. Arrivals of butter and ghee to the important markets of the State.
6. Laying of eggs per bird required for the preparation of " Crop Atlas ".
7. Comments on the finalisation of the Grade Specifications for the grading of apples.
8. Defects of the present day Rail and Road Transport services and suggestions for improvement.

753. Arrangements were made to collect and forward to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, the weekly wholesale prices of agricultural commodities as prevailed at some important markets of the State, as per the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee.

754. There were 85 Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State during the year.

Market News Service.

755. The publication of the daily market rates of Bangalore in the local newspapers was continued. The Bangalore Market rates were also sent to the All India Radio, Mysore, for broadcasting.

756. The weekly market reviews on the trend in the arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities, as prevailed at the several Regulated Markets in Mysore State were sent to the All India Radio, Mysore, for broadcasting in their "Rural Programme."

757. The fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of several important agricultural commodities and livestock products, as prevailed at the several District Headquarters in the State were published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

The Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951.

758. The question of establishing Warehouses under the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 and the Mysore Warehouses Rules, 1953 through Regulated Markets and Co-operative Institutions in the State was under the consideration of Government during the year.

759. The Marketing Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore during the year and put up an attractive and instructional show by displaying Agmark publicity posters, Agmark Grade Labels, several interesting photographs and charts depicting the steady progress and working of the Regulated Markets in Mysore, etc. Demonstrations in testing, grading and marketing of eggs were also conducted for the benefit of the public.

(ix) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

760. There were 5,883 co-operative societies with 7,06,498 members and Rs. 2,21,77,204 as share and working capital of Rs. 10,32,37,825 respectively during the year as against 5,575 co-operatives, 6,56,149 members and 1,86,67,255 and Rs. 9,27,50,564 as share and working capital respectively during the previous year.

761. The Indian Co-operative Societies Act 1904 was passed for facilitating the introduction and promotion of co-operative credit societies.

...ore State Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

762. After the passage of the amendment of Section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which made it possible to the Reserve Bank of India to advance loans to 'B' States also, steps were taken to strengthen the share capital structure of the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., to qualify itself to draw loans and to organise District Co-operative Central Banks to serve as intermediate supervising agency in the scheme of dispensation of short term credit.

763. Government have contributed Rupees five lakhs towards the share capital of this Bank in order to strengthen the share capital structure of the Bank.

764. Further, the Apex Bank was advised by the Reserve Bank of India to stop issue of long term loans and confine its activities to short term credit.

765. On the guarantee furnished by the Government of Mysore, the Reserve Bank of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 19 lakhs and Government have directed that the operation of the short-term credit scheme during the year be extended to the entire State. Besides, Government have placed at the disposal of the Apex Bank, a sum of Rupees five lakhs for financing the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for the purchase of ammonium sulphate from the Factory at Sindri at four per cent interest.

766. The Apex Bank had 185 individuals and 2,175 Co-operative Societies as its members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 19,37,085. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 41,76,566. It issued loans to Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 1,16,73,400

and individuals to the extent of Rs. 1,22,139. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 44,764.

District Co-operative Central Banks.

767. The District Co-operative Central Bank is an important link between the State Co-operative Bank and the Reserve Bank of India on the one hand and the primary Co-operative Society and the borrower on the other.

768. The District Co-operative Central Banks have been started in all the districts during the year besides the already existing one at Hospet for the District of Bellary. All these Banks have become members of the Apex Bank.

769. These Banks enrolled 111 individuals and 1,153 Co-operative Societies as members as on 30th June 1955, collected Rs. 6,29,636 towards share capital and attracted Rs. 1,54,313 towards deposits. The total working capital of these Banks amounted to Rs. 21,35,279.

770. Eight hundred and sixty-eight Primary Co-operative Societies were selected to be entrusted with the issue of short term loans to agriculturists in the State, selection being made according to the audit classification prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

771. Two hundred and five Primary Co-operative Societies entertained from 9,009 individual members loan applications for the grant of Rs. 22,52,080 short term loans by the end of June 1955. The first committees of management of these District Co-operative Central Banks were nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in accordance with their bye-laws. The respective Deputy Commissioners have been permitted by Government to be the Presidents of these committees.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

772. The year 1953-54 was the Silver Jubilee Year of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bangalore. This Bank has done meritorious services during these 26 years since its inception in 1929. The number of Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies continued to be 83 as on 30th June 1955.

773. The Land Mortgage Bank disbursed long term loans amounting to Rs. 17,34,940 in 749 cases during the year as against Rs. 16,50,525 in the previous year.

774. The Land Mortgage Bank floated XIV series debentures for Rs. 30 lakhs at four and a half per cent

interest as advised by the Reserve Bank of India during the year and collected the entire amounts. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,43,89,900.

The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

775. The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was started in October 1952 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs made up of 20,000 "A" class shares of Rs. 50 each open to individuals and 10,000 "B" class shares of Rs. 100 each open to Co-operative Societies only.

776. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme has been extended to the entire State and 400 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies were organised during the year.

The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.

777. Government sanctioned the formation of this Society in October 1950 on the pattern obtaining in Madras State and placed at the disposal of this Society a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 3,50,000 free of interest.

778. There were 212 members on the rolls of this Co-operative Society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 35,028 and the total working capital of Rs. 5,50,980.

779. Consequent on the grant of finance by the Government of India out of Mill Cess Fund, the number of production Centres increased during the year.

780. The total stock held by the Co-operative Society at the end of the year exceeded Rs. 1,51,698 for want of sales. A rebate of one and half annas in the rupee out of the Central Mill Cess Fund is allowed on all sales. Government of India have earmarked a sum of Rs.2 lakhs towards the share of the mill cess fund for the year 1954-55.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation, Ltd., Bangalore.

781. With the main object of concerting measures for the house building activities on co-operative lines, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation was started on the lines suggested by the Seminar on Co-operation.

782. There were 358 members as on 30th June 1955 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 98,615 and total working capital of Rs. 12,11,378. Borrowings from Government amounted to Rs. 9,71,566, since the inception of this institution. The Corporation issued loans amounting to Rs. 4,62,533 and recovered Rs. 1,09,739 during the year.

The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,32,983 as against Rs. 5,80,189 in the previous year.

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

783. The number of Co-operative Societies rose from 2,788 to 2,874 at the end of the year. The paidup share capital amounted to Rs. 21,99,448. The total working capital too showed an increase from Rs. 68,59,405 to Rs. 84,11,295. The total loans issued by them during the year amounted to Rs. 10,58,292 as against Rs. 24,60,972 in the previous year. The amount of deposits held by the agricultural credit societies at the end of the year was Rs. 8,66,586 (Rs. 11,68,841).

Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

784. There were 657 societies of this category at the end of June 1955. The deposits held by them increased from Rs. 1·38 lakhs to Rs. 1,52,75,745 at the end of the year. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 76,39,221 (Rs. 1,34,10,016). The share capital of these Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 70,83,405. These institutions were able to find the bulk of the funds they required largely from their own resources.

Marketing

785. The development of Co-operative Marketing Societies with a view to eliminate the middlemen and link up crop finance with marketing of agricultural produce was taken up during the year.

786. The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., continues to serve as the apex of all primary marketing Co-operative Societies. Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies and Primary Credit Co-operative Societies have opened stores sections. This Society continued to serve mainly as a link between the producers and consumers societies.

787. The State Marketing Co-operative Society had 187 individuals and 891 co-operative societies as its members. It had a paid up share capital of Rs. 40,022 and working capital of Rs. 1,76,306 respectively.

Co-operative production.

788. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the State assisting the agricultural production by distributing agricultural articles such as implements, seeds, manures and chemical fertilisers continued to do so during the year. Ammonium sulphate was distributed by these societies during the year.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

789. These 823 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies along with 27 Co-operative Farming Societies, 173 Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 400 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have played an affective role in the Grow More Food Campaign, reclamation of waste lands and in the production and distribution of other necessaries of life.

Co-operative Distribution.

790. Co-operatives continued to take active part in the distribution of all commodities thereby exercising a salutary influence on private wholesale and retail trade. The 569 Consumers Co-operative Societies, 823 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 85 Marketing Co-operative Societies, 173 Weavers Co-operatve Societies, 24 Students Co-operative Societies, 197 Employees Co-operative Societies and 28 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, etc., had attended to the distribution of various articles of necessaries of life.

Five-Year Plan and Co-operation.

791. The following four schemes relating to the Department of Co-operation were included in the Five-Year Plan, costing Rs. 7·12 lakhs :—

(1) The expansion of the activities of the Department including the organisation of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

(2) Development of Co-operative Farming Societies.

(3) Development of Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and

(4) the organisation of Provincial Co-operative Societies for Telis and Oil Seeds Growers.

Community Project.

792. There are 176 Co-operative Societies of all types inclusive Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the area of Sorab, Shiralkoppa and Shikarpur Taluks with a total membership of 4,589 paid up share capital of Rs. 1,52,637 and a total working capital of Rs. 6,95,187.

National Extension Service Blocks.

793. Sixteen National Extension Service Blocks have been allotted to the Mysore State. The basic idea of these blocks is more or less similar to Community Project.

794. Arrangements have been made to issue short term loans to agriculturists through Co-operative Societies in these Blocks. One lakh of rupees per Block per year have been earmarked for this purpose. Separate set of rules governing the issue of these loans are prescribed by Government. These loans are to be issued through District

Co-operative Central Banks if there are any, or directly from the Apex Bank to the Primary Co-operative Societies selected for the purpose.

795. At the beginning of the year the Committees of 15 co-operative societies were under supersession. The Committees of Management of 20 co-operative societies were superseded bringing the total of superseded societies to 35. Supersession.

796. At the beginning of the year, 277 co-operative societies were under liquidation, of which 11 belonged to Bellary District. Twenty-six societies were brought under liquidation and the number of societies under liquidation, therefore, rose to 303. Of these, the affairs of co-operative societies were finally closed, leaving a balance of 296 under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets of all the liquidated co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 5·62 lakhs and the total liabilities to be paid amounted to Rs. 7·22 lakhs. Liquidation.

797. There were 115 House Building Co-operative Societies at the end of the year. The working capital of these Societies amounted to Rs. 58,97,339 the total turnover being Rs. 73,63,793. House Building Co-operative Societies.

798. The House Building Corporation has so far constructed 414 houses. These Societies have issued loans for the construction of 607 houses.

799. Government sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 2,63,500 to the House Building Societies in Mysore State during the year.

CHAPTER VII—TRADE INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

(i) Trade and Industries.

800. The Industrial Concerns in the State, both large and small, continued to maintain production by utilising the locally available resources and when necessary by importing the raw materials or accessories from foreign countries.

801. The Department from the beginning has pursued a policy of encouraging and promoting industrial activity in the State and affording technical assistance and advice either to establish new industries or to expand the existing industries wherever necessary and of furnishing advice and assistance for expansion and improvement of the trade in the State.

802. There was perceptible improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State as compared with the previous year. The commodity prices which continued to decline in the latter part of the previous year suffered a further steep fall during the year consequent on the all-round improvement in food position in the State which resulted in the total abolition of rationing of food stuffs and their distribution to consumers at controlled rates. With a view to arrest the steep decline in the prices of several agricultural commodities, Government of India liberalised their export policy during the latter part of the year and decided to license the export of onions, jaggery, gram, etc., freely to all permissible destinations while in the case of commodities like groundnuts, chillies, pulse other than gram etc., export licenses were issued to established shippers and other categories of exporters subject to quantity restrictions. Similarly in regard to imports also, Government of India liberalised their import policy in respect of several items scheduled under each part of the Import Trade Control schedule. In order to help small importers to improve their business and to provide facilities for the "New Comers" to enter into Import Trade, a new scheme, *viz.*, "Liberal Licensing Scheme" was introduced to license liberally some of the goods which were either not manufactured in the country

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

or in respect of which detailed quantitative restrictions were not held to be necessary.

Price Movements.

803. The rationing of food-stuffs and distribution to consumers at controlled rates through recognised ration depots was dispensed with during the year consequent on the improved supply position of food stuffs in the State.

804. There was steady decline in the prices of food and textiles during the year. The General Index number of prices which stood at 420 in April 1954 rose to 428 in the following month and gradually declined to 354 at the end of the year.

Industrial Establishments

805. There were 699 Industrial establishments working in the State during the calendar year 1954 employing on an average 10 or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,07,765 as compared with 98,804 persons employed in 577 establishments during the previous year. Out of the 699 industrial establishments, 639 were perennial and the rest seasonal.

Major Industries.

Cotton Mills.

806. Of the 33 cotton mills working in the State six mills were engaged in production of both cloth and yarn, 23 mills in the production of cloth only, three mills in the production of yarn only and the remaining one mill in the production of hosiery only. The total production of cloth and yarn in these mills during the year amounted to 5,87,74,494 yards and 3,38,92,896 lbs. respectively as against 5,64,42,225 yards and 3,25,83,680 lbs. during the previous year.

Woollen Mills.

807. There were four Woollen Mills working in the State at the beginning of the year with 189 looms and 19,644 spindles. Out of the four mills one mill was closed down during October 1954. The total production of yarn and piece-goods in these mills during the calendar year 1954 was 2,5,04,692 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17,14,767 as compared with 2,2,37,881 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,02,28,121 during the previous calendar year.

Gold Mining Industry.

808. The four Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields' area produced 2,13,158 fine ounces of gold during the year as against 2,13,370 fine ounces of gold produced during the previous year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

809. The Board of Industries constituted under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, met on six occasions during the year. Ninety-two applications were entertained by the Board, seeking for various kinds of aid provided for under the Act.

State aid to Industries.

810. A total sum of Rs. 2,09,750 was disbursed as loans in 13 cases, while a sum of Rs. 19,807 was recovered from the loanees towards the out standing loans.

811. A sum of Rs. 55,300 was provided under the Scheme "Financial assistance". Loans aggregating to Rs. 22,450 only were disbursed to 33 applicants during the year.

Scheme for grant of "Loans to Educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own".

812. Seventy-six loan cases were outstanding at the close of the year, of which 68 cases related to individual loanees while the other eight pertained to large Industrial concerns.

Recovery of loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules.

813. The total recoveries made during the year towards repayment of the outstanding dues amounted to Rs. 11,79,633 as against a sum of Rs. 7,33,287 recovered during the previous year.

814. The Department continued to render as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection of or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

815. Arrangements made by the Department for the allotment of coal and coke to the major industrial concerns in the State were continued during the year.

Coal and Coke.

816. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of Salt was continued. A quantity of 15,00,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the year 1954, for industrial and civil requirements, of which 5,50,000 railway maunds were allotted from the Bombay Zone and the balance of 9,50,000 railway maunds from the Madras zone.

Salt.

817. Large scale Industries newly started were :—

1. This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during April 1954 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,00,000 to carry on all kinds of business relating to

Bharat Electronics Limited.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

the manufacture, assembly, fitting up, repairing, converting, over-hauling, maintaining, rendering services of all kinds, connected with Electronic equipment.

T. R. Mills Limited.

2. This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during October 1954 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of weaving and running weaving mills.

Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited

3. This was started as a Joint Stock Company during August 1954, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000, to carry on the business of cotton spinning and weaving.

Satya Industries Limited.

4. This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during September 1954 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to design, manufacture, import and export and deal in plant and machinery, etc.

Tunga Bhadra Sugar Works Limited.

5. This was registered as a Joint Stock Company during November 1954, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 for the establishment of a sugar factory at Shimoga.

Lalithakala Films Limited.

6. This was started as a Joint Stock Company during 1954 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,00,000 to engage in the production of films moving and talking pictures, etc.

Industrial Education.

818. Excluding Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were ten Government Industrial Schools working under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department, including the Industrial Schools for Girls at Tumkur which was started during the year.

819. The Schools were engaged in imparting training to artisans in useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool and sandalwood carving.

Home Industries Institutions.

820. There were 34 Home Industries institutions working in the State during the year for imparting training to women in useful crafts like tailoring, knitting, weaving, rattanwork, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the Department during the year was Rs. 15,000.

821. Arrangements were made for the award of scholarships to deserving students for pursuit of further studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

822. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 500 as against 452 in the previous year. As usual the enquiries were received from various mercantile bodies and Government Departments both in and outside the State.

Commercial and Industrial Enquiries.

823. The main items of production in the factory during the year consisted of transformers, electrical accesssories, scientific instruments, electrical hardware and structures and bakelite articles. Besides rewinding of electrical motors, etc., was also undertaken. The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 45,32,684 and Rs. 47,55,907 respectively.

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

824. The transformers manufactured during the year aggergated to about 60,000 KVA (44,000 KVA).

825. Proposals for the establishment of a Heavy Electric Plant which was under the contemplation of the Government of India, using the existing plant and personnel facilities at the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore as the nucleus, have been made through the Government of Mysore.

826. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, four schemes have been proposed for implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 217 lakhs.

827. A provision of rupees one lakh has been made under Labour Amenities Budget for providing employees with conveyance facilities, reading room, sports club, Fine Arts Association, etc.

828. The total production of soap during the year was 801 (480) tons. The total sales reached a record figure since the inception of the Factory and amounted to Rs. 27,23,256 (Rs. 22,55,900). The Factory continued to receive patronage from foreign countries, especially Middle East and Far Eastern countries. The factory has also established a good market in Burma and Malaya States.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

829. With the expansion of the factory at the new buildings at Rajajinagar, production will be increased to 1,500 tons of soap per year with an ultimate target of 3,000 tons per year. A glycerine plant will be installed for a production of 75 tons of C.P. glycerine.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Government Porcelain Factory.

830. The operations of the Factory in regard to manufacture and sales of important electro-porcelain articles like 8 K.V. and 15 K.V. insulators, 8 K.V. and 13 K.V. strains etc., and porcelain crockery such as, superior cups and saucers and artware were continued satisfactorily during the year. The total production of electro-porcelain and crockery during the year was Rs. 4,69,932 (Rs. 5,24,158). The total sales including miscellaneous items during the year amounted to Rs. 8,22,509 (Rs. 8,20,391). The expansion scheme of the factory at a total cost of Rs. 63,00,000 with the technical collaboration of Messrs. N.G.K., Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, was taken up during the year.

831. Action has been taken for the purchase of plant, machinery and other equipment required for implementing the expansion scheme.

The Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

832. The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,63,105 (Rs. 2,60,000) and Rs. 2,74,358 (Rs. 3,00,000) respectively. Tenders have been called for for undertaking the construction of new workshops in the Mysore Road, Bangalore.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.

833. The factories continued manufacturing operations in full swing. There was improvement in production as well as in turn-over during the year. The total production of sandalwood oil at both the Factories in Mysore and Shimoga amounted to 1,39,378 (1,27,631) lbs. while 35,644 (24,814) lbs. of oil were obtained by distillation at New York under Agency arrangements. The total sales realisation on cash basis amounted to Rs. 77,15,962 (42,67,122).

Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

834. The working of the factory during the year showed marked improvement as compared with the previous year. The total production and sales in the Factory during the year were Rs. 4,13,849 (Rs. 2,73,652) and Rs. 5,00,290 (Rs. 3,44,669) respectively. A scheme for the mechanisation of the Factory was sanctioned in April 1954 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Against this, a capital grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Orders for machinery etc., to the extent of Rs. 2,05,570 have been placed.

Government Dichromate Factory, Belagola.

835. As the working of the factory was found to be not economical, the concern was closed down with effect from 31st March 1955 and the services of all the employees were terminated. The question of integrating the concern

with the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., was under the consideration of Government.

836. This is a premier institution of Arts and Crafts which has been maintained by the Industries Department for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, and cabinet-making, fine arts, modelling, wood carving, sandalwood and ivory carving, inlay work, engraving and enamelling, metal work, manufacture of rattan articles, smithy, etc. There were 352 students undergoing training in the institution at the end of the year. Of these, 342 students were in receipt of scholarships amounting to Rs. 11,486. The number of students joining the institute was continuously increasing. The workshop section of the institute is organised on production basis and run on commercial lines so that the students may get an opportunity of being trained in production method also.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

837. The Institute participated in several exhibitions which were conducted in and outside the State and exhibited selected articles of Arts and Crafts manufactured in the Institute. The total sales in the institute amounted to Rs. 3,63,350 (Rs. 3,00,849) during the year.

838. The Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Arts and Crafts of Mysore. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,760 (Rs. 1,23,862).

Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

Government Aided Industrial Concerns.

839. The total area planted by the Company during the year was 3,039 (3,107) acres. The total quantity of cured leaf produced by the Company was 14,24,454 (14,70,361) lbs. The value of cured leaf sold amounted to Rs. 18,16,608. In the private sector, the Company purchased 1,22,32,719 lbs. of green leaf at a total cost of Rs. 5,66,536.

The Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd., Bangalore.

840. The produce of the Company has been sold in the United Kingdom and in the other European Countries and also in the Far East, particularly in China.

841. The general business of the Company, has been the manufacture of all kinds of chrome and sole leathers suitable for making boots, shoes, chappals etc., and leather goods of all kinds such as suit cases, regalia cases,

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

documents and folio cases, jewel cases, air travel bags, etc. The total sales amounted to Rs. 6,16,860. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,000 towards working capital.

The Bangalore Ex-servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

842. The paid-up capital of the Company at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,22,095 (Rs. 82,000). The Government of India advanced a loan of Rs. 90,000 to the Company during August 1954 and the total investment of fixed capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,247.

843. The total number of vehicles owned by the Company or running under its control was 45. The amount collected by way of hire on taxies, lorries and auto-rickshaws during the year was Rs. 1,31,473.

The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore.

844. The Company continued to manufacture Vanaspati Product and Refined oil. A total quantity of 884 tons of Vanaspati product and refined oil was manufactured during the year, while sales accounted to 963 tons valued at Rs. 13,59,413.

845. Owing to general slump in trade and violent fluctuations in price of the raw materials, *viz.*, groundnut oil and also on account of keen competition from other factories, the factory had to restrict production during the year.

(ii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

846. The total value of sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 298·43 lakhs as against Rs. 293·09 lakhs in the previous year.

847. Sanction was accorded to instal a Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 49·00 lakhs for increasing the production of small size cast iron pipes. The order for a complete Plant was placed in July 1954.

848. The Government of India referred the Steel Expansion Schemes of the Works to an American Firm of Consulting Engineers under the Point-4 Programme, for examination and report. The Consultants visited the Works during August 1954, examined the schemes, and have submitted a report to the Government of India.

849. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Iron and Steel Industry in the State was declared to be a Public Utility Service for a further period of six months from 1st January 1955.

850. The relationship between Management and Labour were cordial. Sanction was accorded to the construction of eight blocks of Gangmen's quarters of six units each at different places on the Tramways at a cost of Rs. 84,000 and for the construction of 37 units of quarters for the employees at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,17,650. Construction of these buildings was also taken up during the year. The construction of 100 twin-type Labour quarters taken up by the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation in the Works area was completed during the year.

(iii) Textile Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

851. The organisation and development of the Handloom Industry, and the amelioration of the condition of the Handloom Weavers were given special attention by the Department. Handloom Industry.

852. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, procured and distributed yarn to the weavers through its primary weavers' societies. During the year the yarn sold by these Societies was Rs. 15,65,490 (Rs. 15,45,389).

853. Improved handloom equipment were purchased for distribution to the weavers through the weavers' co-operative Societies. The total value of the purchases was Rs. 1,50,000.

854. The Government Wool Spinning Centre, Kolar, produced mostly kambalies, as there was no adequate market for druggets and pile carpets.

855. The production of khadi goods was given special impetus during the year by organising sale of khadi hundies. Khadi hundies of the value of Rs. 8,54,000 had been received from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. The total sales in the Mysore State amounted to Rs. 3,90,000. Khadi.

856. The production and sales in the factory were 83,420 yards of silk and Rs. 10,91,700 respectively. Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

857. A scheme for the modernisation of the present equipment of the factory at a cost of rupees five lakhs was under consideration.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

(iv) Posts and Telegraphs.

858. The number of Post Offices existing at the commencement of the year was 1,036 and the number of Post Offices opened during the year was 91. The number of new Post letter boxes planted in villages during the year was 121. The number of Telegraph Offices that were existing at the beginning of the year was 129 and the number of Telegraph Offices opened during the year was 10.

859. Daily service was introduced in 92 villages by appointing additional extra departmental delivery agents.

860. Public call offices were opened at the following places :—

1. Arsikere,
2. Nanjangud,
3. Chikmagalur,
4. Kadur and
5. Hassan.

861. New Motor Mail Services were introduced over the following lines :—

1. Bangalore City—Vijayapura.
2. Madhugiri—Kadigerehalli.

(v) Economic Development and Planning.

862. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning and Development which was set up by Government in May 1950 on the advice of the Planning Commission, Government of India, for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves on the one hand and affording the utmost measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other continued to function during the year.

Implementation of the Plan.

863. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning has been co-ordinating the work of development schemes under the first five-year plan of Mysore between the Government and the Heads of Departments, who have been entrusted with the work of implementation of the schemes relating to their respective departments under the plan.

864. The Five-Year Plan of Mysore as originally accepted by the Planning Commission and included in the All-India Plan contemplated a developmental expenditure of Rs. 36·60 crores. The Plan underwent revision from time to time on account of the additional loan assistance of Rs. 3·50 crores received from the Government of India for stepping up the pace of progress of the Bhadra and the Nugu Reservoir Projects and the addition of new schemes such as the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory estimated to cost Rs. 63 lakhs and the transfer of schemes of the Bellary District from the Madras State plans consequent on the merger of the District in the State from 1st October 1953. The State plan stood at Rs. 47·99 crores at the end of 1953-54.

Progress of the Plan during the last four years.

865. The representatives of the Planning Commission visited the State in September 1954 and reviewed the progress of the Schemes under the plan at a meeting with the concerned Secretaries to the Government of Mysore and the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and had discussions with them. In pursuance of these discussions, Government issued instructions to the Heads of Development Departments to review the progress of each scheme implemented by them and to see that the schemes are implemented in full and the targets set in the plan are achieved during the plan period. Meetings were convened during December 1954 and each scheme was reviewed and the realistic position of each scheme was ascertained from the Departments on the basis of the progress made so far and anticipated expenditure for the remaining period of the plan. The Plan was accordingly revised to Rs. 47·97 crores and a revised plan was also published in January 1955. There has been an expenditure of Rs. 31·71 crores during the four years of the present plan.

866. A provision of Rs. 1017·77 lakhs was made in the Budget for the year 1954-55 for expenditure on the plan and as against this provision, a sum of Rs. 799·44 lakhs was spent during the year.

Progress of the Plan during the year.

867. Seven schemes under Agriculture, 15 schemes under Food Production and nine Irrigation schemes under Malnad Development works were included under this group head for which there was a budget provision of Rs. 68·38

Agriculture including food production and Minor irrigation.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

lakhs for last year. Six additional Research Schemes under Agriculture and five additional Schemes under food production were also under implementation. The total expenditure under all the schemes for the year amounted to Rs. 91·99 lakhs. The schemes for restoration and desilting of tanks, construction and improvement of rivers, channels, tanks, pick-ups and feeder channels, grant of subsidy and loans for construction of irrigation wells, distribution of improved seeds, manure and fertilisers, tractor and lorry services are the important ones under this group.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.

868. Eleven schemes were under execution under this group and a sum of Rs. 12·98 lakhs was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 11·14 lakhs. These schemes provide for veterinary aid to cattle, sheep and poultry, improvement of live stock and control of parasitic diseases among cattle and sheep and artificial insemination of cattle and the establishment of a composite live-stock farm and Research Station at Hessarghatta for supplying breeding stock to the entire State for grading up local stock.

869. Several schemes under Forests, Co-operation, Fisheries, Rural Development, Irrigation Projects, Bellara Gold Mines, Road Development Schemes, Education General, University Education, Technical and Vocational Education, Medical, Public Health, and Welfare of Depressed Classes, were under implementation.

870. Apart from the above schemes, the following schemes sponsored by the Government of India and financed partly or wholly by the Central Government were also under implementation in the State:—

1. Community Project.
2. The National Extension Service Scheme.
3. Local Development Works.
4. The Key Village Farms.
5. Programme to relieve the Educated Un-employed persons.
6. The National Malaria Control Scheme and
7. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadrâvati.

(vi) Labour.

871. With a view to educate labour and enlighten the public the department regularly published every month the *Mysore Labour Gazette,* an official organ of publicity in English, Kannada and Tamil.

872. As part of the programme of publicity and propaganda, the Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and in the Congress Exhibition at Subhas Nagar, Bangalore and exhibited charts, posters, models, etc., bearing on labour statistics, labour welfare and safety and welfare matters.

873. The Commissioner of Labour was the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the whole State of Mysore. He was assisted in his work by five Assistant Commissioners, all of whom were appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Act in their respective Divisions.

874. The general labour situation in the State was normal and peaceful except for the sensational 19 days State-wide strike by the employees of the Mysore Government Electrical Department and for certain sporadic outbursts like the strike by the employees of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bangalore, Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Limited, Davangere, etc. In all such cases, due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by the Department, the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

Industrial Disputes.

875. From 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1955, 99 complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department. Of the 99 cases, 53 cases were settled by formal conciliation, two cases were partially settled, seven were settled by mediation, one by mutual agreement, seven were withdrawn, 28 resulted in failure and one pending at the close of the year.

Strikes and lockouts.

876. There were only 29 strikes and lockouts during the year. The total number of workers involved and the total number of man-days lost were 22,395 and 1,63,779½ respectively.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

877. Fourteen cases of Industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals.

Prosecutions under the Industrial Disputes Act.

878. Six bus owners and one hotel proprietor were prosecuted for non-implementation of the terms of Award of the Industrial Tribunal and for breach of agreement, punishable under sections 29 and 34 of the Act.

Public Utility Services.

879. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was declared as public utility service.

Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

880. The Commissioner of Labour continued to administer the provisions of Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

881. The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1954, was enacted during the year to extend the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, to Bellary District.

882. The Inspectorate settled a number of disputes between employers and employees that came up before it and settled claims up to Rs. 9,728 apart from enforcing the provision of the Act in regard to other matters such as putting up holiday boards, notifying holidays, hours of work, etc.

883. The Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Appellate Authority under Section 41 of the Act.

884. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, was appointed as Statistics Authority on 17th September 1953 for collection of statistics on certain matters specified in item (b) of Section 3 of the Act.

Cost of Living Index numbers.

885. The cost of living index numbers of Mysore, Bangalore, and K. G. F. Cities and Bellary town were regularly compiled and published by the Department.

886. The following was the abstract showing the maximum, minimum and the average index numbers of Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F. and Bellary :—

	Bangalore	Mysore	K. G. F.	Bellary
Maximum ...	325·3	327·4	378·0	353·4
Minimum ...	304·1	301·7	350·1	311·2
Average ...	313·4	313·0	362·9	339·4

887. In addition to constructing the cost of living indices, the department collected data on absenteeism and agricultural wages and these were published regularly.

888. Work connected with the resurvey of the family budgets of industrial workers in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields which was done as long back as 1942-45 was taken up and the preliminary survey in that behalf had already been started in Bangalore City.

889. The monthly publication of the cost of living index figures is one of the most important items of work of the Department. Many of the industrial concerns in the State are correctly adjusting the Dearness Allowances to the Cost of Living Index.

Labour welfare.

890. The two model labour welfare centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City run by the Department afforded recreation and other facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, etc., to the labourers. Besides the above two centres, two more welfare centres (one at Seshadripuram and the other at Sreerampuram) run by Deena Seva Sangha and to which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per mensem each were paid by the Department were maintained for the benefit of the childern of labour class, employed in several concerns in the localities.

891. The provision of amenities to the labour continued to receive the attention of the employers. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to the employees such as housing, canteens, bathing ghats, dobhy khanas, milk supply centres, medical aid, maternity homes, free ambulance service, co-operative stores, etc. Some industrial concerns provided educational facilities such as grant-in-aid schools for children and running of adult literacy classes.

892. Creches for workers' children with necessary equipment and staff were provided by large industrial concerns.

893. Recreational facilities such as sports, clubs, playgrounds, theatres and radio installations were also provided in large industrial concerns.

894. Some of the Labour Associations/Unions were running their own co-operative societies, reading rooms and radio installations.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

895. The Commissioner of Labour is the *Ex-Officio* Registrar of Trade Unions.

896. There were 179 registered Trade Unions in the State at the beginning of the year. Nine applications were pending registration at the close of the year and 39 applications were received during the year. Thirty-four unions were registered and the registration of 37 inert and defunct unions were cancelled during the year for non-submission of annual returns, etc.

897. The total number of registered Trade Unions at the close of the year was 176 of which two were Employers' Organisations.

898. Five applications for amendments to the constitutions of registered trade unions were pending at the beginning of the year and 14 applications were received during the year. Seven amendments were effected during the year.

899. The Commissioner of Labour is the "Certifying Officer" in the State as per Section 2(c) of the Act.

900. There were 121 industrial concerns in the State that came under the purview of the Act.

(vii) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

901. There were 61 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year. During the year 1954, the number of cases filed, in respect of both industrial accidents and occupational diseases were 4,405, of which 65 related to fatal accidents, 4,340 to non-fatal. The total number of cases for disposal during the year were 4,476 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year (fatal 16 and non-fatal 45) and received for disposal from other Commissioners (fatal 6 and non-fatal 4) of which 4,421 were disposed of (fatal 53 and non-fatal 4,368).

902. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,904·7, permanent disablement was Rs. 1,276·8 and temporary disablement was Rs. 23·4.

(viii) Rural Industrialisation.

903. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme which was in operation in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya in the previous years, was extended to the entire State with a budget provision of Rs. 16 lakhs. The Special Officer, Rural Industrialisation Scheme was designated as " Director, Rural Industrialisations ". The Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts were put in immediate charge of the Scheme in their Districts.

904. The Director was entrusted with the work connected with the following items also in addition to these Departments: (1) Textiles, (2) Cottage Industries and (3) Khadi and Village Industries.

905. There were 134 Group Committees-*cum*-Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the three districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya. Similar committees numbering 266 were formed in the new districts also, and those committees were promoted as Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for their respective unit areas. The number of such Group Committees-*cum*-Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies was raised from 134 to 400 during the year. These Societies enrolled 57,212 members and brought those families under the co-operative fold, collecting a share amount of Rs. 11,70,232 (Rs. 2,26,704).

906. A sum of Rs. 10,58,802 was paid as subvention by Government to those societies. Out of the subvention, Rs. 82,000 was spent towards, honorarium of Group Inspectors, Office rent, contingency and other miscellaneous expenditure. All the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies of new Districts held their first general body meetings and elected the office bearers and Directors for the year.

907. Lectures and speeches by the local industrialists and influential people were arranged and people were advised to avail of the facilities provided by Government.

908. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, Ltd., organised under the scheme for providing credit facilities to the Industrialists in need of financial aid to start or expand their industries continued to work during the year with jurisdiction extending over Bangalore, Kolar and

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Mandya Districts. The jurisdiction was extended throughout the State during the year, and all the 400 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies were affiliated to that Bank and the total capital was Rs. 32 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs in the previous year.

909. Loans amounting to Rs. 4,11,180 were issued in 519 cases during the year, as against Rs. 2,99,565 granted in the previous year. The total amount of loans granted from the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to the Rural Industrialists, artisans and craftsmen under Rural Industrialisation Scheme from the commencement to end of March 1955 was Rs. 7,20,745 in 877 cases for several industries.

910. The budget provision of Rs. 16·00 lakhs originally sanctioned was revised to Rs. 13·45 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 13·05 lakhs was spent during the year.

911. The Committee constituted for operating the Rural Industrialisation Scheme in the previous years was reconstituted as "Central Board."

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

CHAPTER VIII--PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICAL AND ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

Public Works.

912. A Special Water Supply Division was sanctioned with effect from 15th November 1954. This Division was formed mainly to implement the schemes of improving the water supply of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and continued to be under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, Sanitary Circle, Bangalore.

913. No. I, Special Sub-Division at Chamarajasagar was formed on 4th January 1954 and was attached to the Water Supply Division, Bangalore, till the formation of the Special Water Supply Division.

914. A Second Special Sub-Division for Chamarajasagar Development Works, Thippagondanahally, was sanctioned on 2nd September 1954.

915. In addition to the four permanent Sub-Divisions there is a special Sub-Division (temporary), which is in charge of the works of laying feeder distributing mains to Jayanagar Extension, 15" main from Mount Joy to Byrasandra Hillock and 24" main from Kethamaranahally to Mount Joy and also some other works of the Trust Board, Bangalore.

916. Government sanctioned the creation of three Project Sub-Divisions, for a period of three years in the first instance on 19th February 1954 to work under the direct control of the Superintending Engineers of the three regular Circles and attached to the Division at the Circle Headquarters in each case, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

917. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,30,63,601, against which an outlay of Rs. 6,68,85,435 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works, District Board works, etc.

Amelioration of Schedule Classes and Schedule Tribes.

918. In March 1953 Government sanctioned a scheme of amelioration of Schedule Tribes at (1) Penjalli, Heggaddevanakote Taluk, (2) Maddur, Gundlupet Taluk and (3) at Budipadaga, Chamarajanagar Taluk, works connected

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

with items 1 and 2 were attached to Mysore and Nanjangud Divisions respectively, while item 3 was executed by the Mysore District Board. The Colony at Penjalli was inaugurated by the Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government during the year. This scheme provided a Colony consisting of residential quarters, school and other amenities to the Tribal people. Proposals for constructing further 15 quarters at the place were under consideration.

Land Colonisation Scheme of Ex-Servicemen.

919. A scheme in connection with rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen was sanctioned by Government. This scheme includes layout of roads, providing schools and other amenities and 56 settlers' quarters and improving the capacity of Devikere Tank.

Upliftment of Depressed Classes.

920. In connection with Harijan Welfare Scheme, the construction of Harijan Students' Hostels at Nanjangud and Mysore was taken up during the year.

Malaria Health Training Centre Buildings at Mandya.

921. Government sanctioned a scheme of construction of Malaria Health Training Centre buildings at Mandya in March 1952 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·53 lakhs. The expenditure incurred to the end of March 1955 was Rs. 80,207.

Cement concreting of roads.

922. The final grant for the year 1954-55 for cement concreting of roads was Rs. 24,34,125 against which an outlay of Rs. 24,23,234 was incurred. A length of 48 miles and one furlong was cement-concreted.

Asphalting of roads.

923. The final grant for the year 1954-55 under this head was Rs. 25,17,900 against which an outlay of Rs. 26,20,412 was booked during the year. A length of 56 miles and 6 furlongs was asphalted during the year.

Construction of new bridges.

924. Nine bridges on the Central road fund programme were in progress during the year.

925. Government sanctioned a programme of Rs. 7·5 lakhs for works connected with the formation of roads and bridges in Malnad parts.

Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

926. In December 1952, Government accorded approval to take up 67 Municipal Water Supply Schemes in the State in the first instance and subsequently approved 12 more schemes to be taken up under "50·00 lakhs-Loans". An equal amount of Rs. 50·00 lakhs was provided in the budget during the year 1953-54 and during the year 1954-55, a grant of Rs. 30·00 lakhs was sanctioned.

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

927. Out of 79 schemes, estimates for 49 schemes have been sanctioned technically and estimates for 14 schemes were under several stages of progress. The outlay booked against them was Rs. 40,30,176.

Drainage Schemes.

928. Out of 23 drainage works contemplated to be taken up, 16 works were in progress during the year and the outlay booked to end of March 1955 was Rs. 12,90,695.

Bangalore Water Supply.

929. Bangalore with its salubrious climate and central situation had gained importance in South India. But with the advent of independence and the retrocession of the Civil Area, it has become one of the most important Cities in India. The rapid development of Industries, the establishment of a number of factories of national importance such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Machine Tools Factory, etc., and the location of several important national institutions, etc., have contributed to the remarkable growth of the City in recent years. An estimate for Rs. 39·29 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in July 1953 and permission has been accorded to commence the works and purchase the essential machinery. The estimate as per present rates is expected to cost Rs. 68·5 lakhs. The total number of house connections in the City has risen to 22,000 at the end of the year of which about 9,000 have been metered. The policy of universal metering of all water connections was finalised.

930. The revenue collected during the year was Rs. 26,37,466 (Rs. 23,10,551).

Architectural Section.

931. The Office of the Government Architect and Town Planning Officer has been working as an integral part of and one of the units of the Office of the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

932. Particular mention must be made of the design of "VIDHANA SOUDHA" (Houses of Legislature) under construction in the grounds of the new Residency, opposite the Old Public Offices, Bangalore. The building has been designed to provide two spacious halls for conducting the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. In addition, it will accommodate the Chambers of the Ministers, the Offices of the Secretariat, National Archives, the State Huzur Treasury, a Banquet

P.W.D. ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

Hall and a number of Offices which are at present located in rented buildings scattered all over Bangalore.

933. When completed "VIDHANA SOUDHA" will be the most magnificent edifice in granite, monumental and grand in appearance, massive and imposing in stature, consistent with the importance and spirit of the present epoch.

934. Another building of importance that needs special mention is the Accountant General's Office in Bangalore, the construction of which is nearing completion.

The Five-Year Plan.

935. The Five-Year Plan consists of Major Irrigation and Power Projects, Minor Irrigation Works under Agriculture and Transport. The activities of the Public Works Department at first envisaged during the plan period was Rs. 1,260·40 lakhs, and this was later expanded to Rs. 1,885·00 lakhs consequent on the addition of Bellary District to the Mysore State and the need for rapidly executing the Bhadra Reservoir and Nugu Reservoir Projects with Central Aid.

Irrigation and Power.

936. Thirty-five Major Works were classified under Irrigation and Power including the Major Projects of Bhadra Reservoir, Tunga Anicut and Nugu Reservoir. The original target of expenditure for the first five years in respect of these was Rs. 716·00 lakhs. This has since been revised to Rs. 1,159·00 lakhs mainly on account of the need for rapidly pushing through the Bhadra and Nugu Reservoirs.

937. The year 1955-56 is the last of the First Five-Year Plan.

National Highways.

938. The Second Five-Year Plan for National Highways for Rs. 175·00 lakhs is under the approval of the Government of India.

939. The Grow More Food Scheme comes under the Five-Year Plan and is classed under Agriculture.

940. The expenditure under Restoration of Tanks reached a record figure of Rs. 17,14,555.

Tunga-Bhadra Project.

941. The Tunga Bhadra Dam is constructed across the river Tunga Bhadra near Mallapuram in Hospet Taluk. The work was started in 1945.

942. With the creation of the Andhra State and the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary in Mysore State with effect from 1st October 1953, the Dam and Reservoir lie

entirely in Mysore and Hyderabad States. The low level canal taking off from the Right Bank of the Dam Irrigates large extents of lands in the Mysore and Andhra States.

943. In order that the further progress on the Dam may continue without interruption, the Government of India created the "Tungabhadra Board" consisting of the Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Electricity of each State, *i.e.*, Mysore, Andhra and Hyderabad with a Government of India Chief Engineer as Chairman and a Secretary of the status of a Superintending Engineer. This Board came into being from 1st October 1953. It was reconstituted with effect from 15th March 1955, with Sir Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.), as Chairman and with a smaller one membership, the Headquarters located at the dam site. The Board now exercises the powers of a Government of a Part A State.

944. The total expenditure to the end of September 1953 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21·80 crores for the irrigation side is Rs. 16·65 crores on the Mysore and Andhra side. The expenditure to end of March 1954 is Rs. 17·27 crores. The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 58,35,287. Action is being taken to prepare the lands over an extent of 30,000 acres for irrigation in the Mysore side.

945. The Mysore Engineering Research Station which was reorganised with a view to broaden the scope of its activities continued to function as the Research Wing of the Public Works Department directly under the control of the Chief Engineer.

The Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works.

946. The important irrigation works under the jurisdiction of the Special Chief Engineer are :—(1) Bhadra Reservoir Project, (2) Thunga Anicut Works, (3) Nugu Reservoir Works, (4) Ambligola Project, and (5) Development of irrigation under Tungabhadra Project in Mysore area.

947. The total grant for the year for the Bhadra Reservoir and Thunga Anicut for the year was Rs. 230·00 lakhs against which the total outlay was Rs. 242,94,876. In the Nugu Reservoir Division against a grant of

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

Rs. 55,84,982, an outlay of Rs. 51,49,124 was incurred during the year.

948. The total grant allotted to the Tungabhadra Valley Circle under all heads was Rs 2,30,47,350 against which the outlay incurred was Rs. 2,42,83,685 during the year.

949. The Special Irrigation Division at Bellary continued to be in charge of distributaries of Tungabhadra Low Level Canal during the year. Against a grant of Rs. 6·5 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 6,36,290 was incurred during the year.

950. *Ambligola Reservoir Project.*—The work was commenced by about the end of the year 1953. Preliminary and foundation works were in progress. Against a grant of Rs. 2·50 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 2,51,226 was incurred during year.

(iii) Electrical Department.

951. The Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, Jog and Sandhur have conjointly generated 675,334,149 units of power during the year.

952. Ninety-nine villages including Harapanahalli and Kamalapura in Bellary were electrified during the year.

953. Twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine installations for industrial, domestic, heating and lighting, commercial and cinema were serviced during the year.

Power to Irrigation pumping sets.

954. One thousand two hundred and forty-four irrigation pump installations were serviced during the year with the assistance of the Government of India loan of Rs. 60 lakhs and the total number of irrigation pump sets electrically driven stood at 6,792 (5,548). On an average of 5 acres per pump, the area of cultivation covered by electrically driven pump is about 33,960 acres. The revenue realised on the scheme was Rs. 5,99,711.

Street Lighting.

955. One thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six fresh street lights were serviced during the year bringing the total number of street lights in service to thirty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-four in the several cities, towns and villages in the State at the end of the year.

956. Power supply to Kollegal silk filature and bulk supply at points at Ujjini and Hindupur for Madras Government and power supply to Tungabhadra Project at Bellary proper was continued during the year.

957. The total length of high tension transmission lines of 22,000 volts and above and under charge stood at 1,751¼ circuit miles and 1,125¾ route miles at the end of the year as against 1,708 circuit miles and 1,090½ route miles respectively at the end of the previous year.

958. The gross expenditure incurred by the Department under Capital, Maintenance and Depreciation Funds including contributions paid by adjustment to Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme and works done to other Government Departments, Municipalities and private parties under advance schemes was Rs. 3,19,72,733.

959. The gross demand for the year exclusively on power supply amounted to Rs. 2,82,26,772 as against Rs. 2,43,16,914 during the previous year. Collections amounted to Rs. 2,76,07,050 as against the budget anticipation of Rs. 2,35,15,400 (original) and revised to Rs. 2,60,00,000. Revenue.

960. The net receipts for power supply after paying off all working expenses on establishment, maintenance proper, tools and plant and suspense with contributions to depreciation reserve fund amounting to Rs. 71,48,549 was Rs. 1,23,56,764 and interest of Rs. 86,92,317 was met under a separate appropriation under 52 interest on Electricity Scheme outside the working expenses of the Department. The receipts were more than that of the previous year by Rs, 35,58,073.

961. An expenditure of Rs. 28,98,414 was incurred under transmission works.

962. *Minor Rural Electrification Scheme.*—Small villages near the places where power supply was already extended were electrified at low cost and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 79,039.

963. (ii) *Interior Power and Lighting.*—This is a group of departmental works to carry power service to private consumers, industrial concerns and others for their various domestic, commercial and industrial purposes. The expenditure incurred during the year including the transferred territory was Rs. 26,18,898.

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

964. *Power supply to Irrigation Pumps.*—This is a group of works carried out under the loan assistance of the Government of India in the interest of Grow More Food. The total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 46,34,702 including the expenditure incurred in the transfered territory of Bellary.

965. The expenditure incurred on other Capital Works during the year was Rs. 41,82,016.

Frequency Conversion Works.

966. Twenty-five cycle power supply was converted to fifty cycles in Nanjangud, Mandya including Srirangapatana, Pandavapura, Melkote, Hoskote, Chamarajnagar, Bannur, Tumkur and Gubbi. The Conversion Works at Bangalore and Mysore were almost completed except for a few Government installations which were held up for want of suitable 50 cycle equipment.

967. About 6,411 Kw. was lifted from 25 cycles system during the year making the total conversion of load from 25 cycles to 50 cycles to 41,081 Kw. at the end of the year.

Accidents.

968. There were 48 fatal accidents to human life and 21 fatal accidents to animals during the year.

969. The hospitals in Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were well maintained. Veterinary aid was rendered to cattle at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog from the neighbouring Veterinary dispensaries.

(iv) Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

970. The department owned 196(146) buses at the beginning of the year. Fifty new chassis were purchased at a cost of Rs. 12·5 lakhs.

971. At the commencement of the year, 188 routes were operated covering a daily mileage of 12,244 as compared to 196 routes and a daily average of 10,770 miles in the previous year. At the close of the year, the Department was operating 304 routes covering a daily mileage of 15,017 as against 182 routes covering a daily mileage of 12,000 in the previous year.

972. The daily average consumption of petrol and diesel oil during the year was 710·6 gallons and 560·7

gallons respectively as against 859·03 gallons and 211·85 gallons during the previous year.

973. There were four major and nine minor accidents during the year.

974. The capital invested up to the end of the year was Rs. 29,80,313 as against Rs. 21,42,229 at the close of the previous year.

975. The gross earnings during the year was Rs. 55,51,026 (Rs. 42,60,274). The earning per vehicle mile was 221(207) pies.

976. The total working expenses including depreciation was Rs. 40,44,681 as against Rs. 34,02,436 during the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to the increased operational mileage and also increase under depreciation, etc. The unit expenditure per vehicle mile was 163 pies per mile as compared to 165 pies in the previous year. The net revenue realised was Rs. 15,06,345 (Rs. 8,57,838). The net return on capital was 50·53 (30·7) per cent.

977. Concessions were shown to the students and educational institutions. Special buses were spared to educational institutions charging only Rupee one per running mile and season passes were issued to students collecting only one way fare.

CHAPTER IX.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

978. The Department is organised on a system of Bureau, each Bureau being in charge of a specified branch of health work, such as Malaria control, vital statistics, health education, epidemic control, etc. The District Health Administration was under the charge of the District Health Officers.

979. The Health Units in the department functioned under the direct control and supervision of the respective District Health Officers of the concerned districts. Each Primary Centre had a full time Assistant Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for both curative and preventive work in his jurisdiction. A number of Primary Health Centres was grouped into a Secondary Centre which was under the control of a Medical Officer of Health. In the area comprising the Unit, the staff attended to the control of epidemic diseases, Maternity and Child Welfare services, school health, health education, environmental sanitation and curative services.

National Malaria Control Programme.

980. The National Malaria control programme in the State inaugurated during November 1953 has extended protection to 50 lakhs of people now. Formerly, Malaria control operations had provided protection to about 12 lakhs of people living in areas which were known to be moderate or highly endemic for malaria. The Government of India's assistance enabled the Department to take up areas of even new endemicity.

Laboratories.

981. The two institutions, *viz.*, the Public Health Institute and the Vaccine Institute manufacture the required quantity of plague, cholera, typhoid and smallpox vaccines for use in the State. The Public Health Institute serves as a State Public Health Laboratory where chemical and Bacteriological examination of water, sewage and analysis of food and drug articles is undertaken.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

982. The UNICEF supplied 1,56,000 lbs. of milk powder for distribution among the children in the State. They have also supplied 52 maternity kit bags for the use of Nurses and Midwives working in the Health Units.

983. A combined Rural Health Education Project sponsored by UNICEF/WHO is under negotiation which is proposed to strengthen and expand the general health services of the State.

984. Facilities are provided at the Ramanagaram Rural Training Centre for giving necessary training to the Health personnel recruited for the department. The Malaria Training Centre at Mandya has been giving intensive training to the field workers in Malaria control work. The Bureau of Health Education was conducting the Health Inspectors' Training Class.

985. B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme, Malaria control in Bellary District, National Malaria Control programme, Tribal Health Unit at Nisna and the Central Leprosarium at Bangalore which were considered as additional schemes coming under the First Five Year Plan were continued during the year.

Community Project and N. E. S. Blocks.

986. Health Units in the Community project area in Shimoga District were continued during the year.

987. The Leper Asylum (which was under the supervision of the Medical Department) was transferred to the Public Health Department for being converted into a Central Leprosarium.

Bangalore Corporation.

988. The general health of the City remained satisfactory. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox were reported and they were brought under control by prompt preventive measures.

Mysore.

989. The City of Mysore was free from plague and small-pox during the year.

990. Out of 1,741 deliveries missed by the midwives 27·7 per cent were reported to be due to want of assistance in the family in sending for a midwife in time. In most of these cases, it was the callousness of the elderly ladies in the house partly and laziness of the male members mostly to go and fetch the services of a midwife in time that was responsible for losing the cases for untrained Dhais.

Studies in relation to Malaria.

991. Entomological appraisal of malaria control operations with residual insecticides in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area was conducted.

992. Mosquitoes collected in Bellundegere, Gopalapura, Kyathangere and Guthalu during weekly collections were released into clean lamp chimneys soon after collection and were then transported to the laboratory, covered with wet lint and were kept in the insectory with feeds of raisim soaked in water to observe 24 hour mortality.

993. One thousand six hundred and four anophelines collected after the 3 rounds of treatment during the year were observed to die before 24 hours giving a 100 per cent 24 hour mortality among anopheline in the different ages of the residual deposit of 100 mgms. of D.D.T. per square foot.

Syllabus for malaria training centre, Mandya.

994. The pattern set by the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi was studied in devising a curriculum for Malaria Training Centre, Mandya and an abbreviated course of six weeks duration was arrived at laying maximum stress on practical work in the field and laboratory.

995. With the available laboratory facilities in each Session, eighteen candidates were trained.

Equipment.

996. The initial equipment in the form of microscopes, laboratory articles, books, etc., donated by the Rockefeller Foundation to the tune of 5,570 dollars formed the nucleus to which additions are being made by the Department.

997. *Saklespur Field Station.*—The Malaria Investigation Centre, Saklespur came into existence in September 1950. The Division of Medicine and Public Health of the Rockefeller Foundation supported the work of the Centre till April 1953.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

998. The objectives of the Centre according to the memorandum drawn up between the Government of Mysore and the Rockefeller Foundation were, to define the Epidemiology of Malaria in Malnad, semimalnad and irrigated areas of Hassan District, to evolve economic methods of malaria control, to critically appraise the existing malaria control operations in the State, to study the bionomics of the malaria sector species and to carry out special investigations contributing to the advancement of knowledge on malaria and insecticides.

Vaccine Section.

999. The demand for cholera vaccine during the year was very high as compared with the demand for the previous year. Fourteen lakhs seventy-seven thousand three-hundred (13,94,276) ccs of Cholera vaccine, 1,50,000 (1,56,750) ccs of Plague vaccine and 21,730 (37,900) ccs of typhoid vaccine were manufactured.

(ii) Vaccine Institute.

1000. The health of the calves in the Institute during the year was satisfactory. The demand for vaccine lymph from several indenting officers in the State was complied with.

1001. A total quantity of lymph enough for 14,57,880 (13,94,950) cases was issued during the year.

1002. In the Model Range Villages 2,016 (1,333) primary vaccinations were done.

1003. *B.C.G. Vaccine and Tuberculosis.*—The Tuberculosis Research Office team from Copenhagan, Denmark visited the State and conducted *Retests* of the groups covered by the mass compaign.

(iii) Vital Statistics.

1004. The compilation of Vital Statistics which was being done in taluk offices, was centralised in the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, Bangalore. The average number of returns received from villages stood at about 50 per cent of the number of inhabited villages.

1005. The births reported were 1,74,578 which gave a birth rate of 16·7 per mile of population as compared with

16·5 in the previous year. The number of deaths reported under all causes was 86,405 giving a death rate of 8·3 (7·8).

1006. The birth rate of males for every 100 females born is 107·5 and the death rate of males for every 100 females is 103·2. The birth rate per square mile area in the State is 5·3 and death rate is 2·6.

(iv) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Institutions.

1007. There were 526 medical institutions at the end of the previous year. During the year, 20 institutions were added and four closed. There were 542 hospitals and dispensaries in the State at the end of the year.

1008. There was on an average one institution for an area of 61·5 square miles and one for a population of 18,171 in the State including the District of Bellary, as compared with 63·3 square miles and 18,724 of population in the previous year.

Specialist Services Institutions.

1009. There was a total of 309 specialist services institutions in the State consiting of 54 hospitals, 50 dispensaries and 205 wards or clinics attached to hospitals. A great majority of them *viz.*, 280 were Maternity Institutions in which are included 196 maternity homes and child welfare centres. The number of beds in the maternity institutions was 1,819 and that in all the other specialist institutions was 2,043.

1010. Out of 542 medical institutions, 101 were hospitals and 441 dispensaries; 433 were rural and 109 urban; 84 were meant specially for women and children and 458 were general institutions meant for all; 134 were Government institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of which, 100 were State Public and 34 were State non-public, 13 were Government-aided Missionary institutions, 391 Local Fund and Municipal Institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and four were others (non-aided), of which two were Missionary and two industrial.

1011. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions of the State including private institutions was 910, of whom 710 were men and 200 were women. Four hundred and seventy-one were in urban areas and 439 in

rural areas; 405 were in State public institutions and 35 were in State special institutions, 403 in local and municipal institutions and 67 in private institutions. The number of nurses, midwives and compounders working in the department was 908, 707 and 572 respectively.

1012. Thirty-six Assistant Surgeons, Grade III (non-gazetted), three Lady Assistant Surgeons Grade III, one First Grade Nurse, three II Grade Nurses, six midwives and 14 compounders were newly appointed during the year.

Beds. **1013.** The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 7,258 (6,930), of which 3,201 were for men and 4,057 for women and children.

In-patients. **1014.** The total number of admissions in all the institutions during the year was 1,94,278 (1,72,654). Of these, 64,057 were men, 1,05,389 women and 24,832 children ; 1,42,185 were cured, 34,636 relieved, 11,313 discharged otherwise and 6,144 died. The percentage of death to the total treated was 3·2 (3·2). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 7,084·3 (7,946·7).

Out-patients. **1015.** The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 95,50,687 (80,70,510). Of these, 35,40,709 were men, 26,14,785 women and 33,95,193 children. The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 44,606·0 (38,348·3).

1016. The following statement shows the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated and the number of deaths amongst them:—

Diseases	No. of in-patients	
	Treated	Died
1. Malaria	9,552	96
2. Wounds	6,530	32
3. Anæmia	6,117	330
4. Complications of pregnancy and child birth (Sepsis)	5,483	28
5. Tuberculosis-Respiratory ...	4,546	290
6. Complications of pregnancy and child-birth-(Toxemia)	3,956	45

1017. The most-prevailing causes of mortality among the in-patients treated were:—

Diseases	number died
1. Gastro-enteritis and colitis	379
2. Anæmia	330
3. Tuberculosis of the lungs	290
4. Heart diseases	256
5. Broncho-pneumonia	214
6. Avitaminosis and deficiency states	208

1018. The following were the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the institutions:—

Diseases	Number treated
1. Malaria	9,42,460
2. Influenza	8 00,232
3. Digestive diseases	7,60,718
4. Wounds	6 02,157
5. Scabies	3,70,036
6. Otitis Medis and Mastoiditis	3,41,390

1019. Some infectious diseases for which patients were treated both indoors and out-doors were:—

Diseases	In-patients		Percentage	Out-patients treated
	Treated	Died		
1. Cholera ...	113	36	25·2	967
2. Dysentery ...	4,910	178	3·6	423,581
3. Leprosy ...	423	25	5·9	2,367
4. Plague ...	45	6	13·3	214
5. Small-pox ...	207	20	9·7	678
6. Enteric fever ...	2,917	177	6·1	12,984

Surgical Operations.

1020. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 1,58,974 (1,63,836) of which, 1,52,938 were principal and 6,036 were secondary. The total number of patients including those remaining in the previous year that were operated was 1,53,653. Of these, 1,35,995 were cured, 16,500 relieved, 437 discharged otherwise, 131 died and 590 were remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was ·08 (·14).

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Parturition cases.

1021. The total number of parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes was 89,122 (80,520). Of these, 50,076 were institutional and 39,046 were domiciliary.

1022. The number of maternity beds provided in all the institutions of the State was 2,148 (1,827). Of the total number of labour cases, 75,197 were normal and 13,925 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 492, the maternal mortality rate being 5·5 per 1,000 births. The total number of births was 90,036. Of these, 83,887 were live births and 6,149 still births. Among the former, there were 2,496 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 29·75 per 1,000 live births.

1023. The number of premature deliveries was 3,395, mis-carriages 1,507 and abortions 4,072.

1024. The number of illegitimate children born in the institutions was 57 and the number of abandoned children was 13.

Finance.

1025. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 81,51,663, the total receipts during the Financial year under the various heads such as contributions by Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 33,12,029. The total expenditure for the year under various heads such as salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus etc., amounted to Rs. 1,10,10,964. The *per capita* expenditure on medical services for the year was Rs. 1-1-11.

Anti-Tuberculosis measures.

1026. The Rotary Club, Bangalore sponsored a scheme for the collection of funds to construct wards for providing 100 additional beds in the two Sanatoria in Bangalore. A sum of Rs. 70,000 had been collected till the end of 1954.

1027. The B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme was in progress in all the districts of the State under the administrative control of the Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.

1028. The Mass Radiography Unit was functioning in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

1029. For medical relief, donations amounting to nearly Rs. 1,46,203 were received from the philanthropic public of the State.

Donations.

1030. A Research Institute in Psychology was established in the Mental Hospital as a nucleus to the All-India Institute of Mental Health in Bangalore. A special Officer and Research Director of Psychology has also been appointed in the hospital.

Up-grading of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

1031. Orders were issued during the year rendering free medical aid to all Government servants and their families in all the Government controlled hospitals and dispensaries of the State.

1032. The quantity of rice given to patients in the hospitals was raised from 13 ozs. to 16 ozs. per patient per day.

1033. The value of the purchases made from various sources during the year was—

		Rs.
1.	Industrial and Testing Laboratory ...	5,44,429
2.	Stores Purchase Committee ...	14,29,414
3.	Emergent purchases ...	1,09,725
4.	Miscellaneous (Government) ...	3,06,472

1034. Demands amounting to Rs. 1,91,033 were raised against the concerned Departments and Local Bodies in case of supplies made during the year. With the opening balance of Rs. 2,77,956 as on 1st January 1954, the total amount to be realised during the year was Rs. 4,69,039. Of this, credits amounted to Rs. 1,97,525 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,71,514 at the end of the year.

1035. Medical Inspection of School children was in force in the Corporation Area of Bangalore, Mysore City and in 179 centres of the State.

Medical Inspection.

1036. The number of beds sanctioned for the hospital was 400, of which 258 were for men and 142 for women and children. It was found necessary to accommodate extra beds in almost every ward to answer the needs of the institution and the growing population of the City of Bangalore. The extra beds required are about 300.

Victoria Hospital, Bangalore City.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

1037. Out of 17,186 in-patients admitted, 10,042 were men, 4,881 women and 2,263 children. Of these, 15,316 were cured, 715 were relieved, 310 discharged otherwise and 845 died. The percentage of deaths to total in-patients treated was 4·9. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 736·2.

1038. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,49,119 as against 1,29,699 during the previous year. Of these, 63,768 were men, 41,732 women and 43,619 children. The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 815·9 as against 799·9 during the previous year.

1039. The total number of major operations performed was 872 (558). Of these, 805 resulted in cure, 61 in relief and seven in death.

Dental Department.

1040. The total number of patients treated during the year was 20,653 (17,108). The following operations were performed during the year ;—

1. Extraction of teeth	...	12,235
2. Scalings	...	5
3. Other operations including impacted molars.	...	45

Blood Bank.

1041. A total of 248,050 C.C.'s of blood were collected from 673 donors and all the blood was used for transfusion.

1042. Out of the 673 donors, 646 were paid volunteers who were all men, mostly from labour classes, 25 relatives of the patients, 24 men and one women and 2 philanthropic donors. The paid volunteers were paid Rs. 15 each. Poor patients are being paid for blood from the poor fund.

Bowring Hospital, Bangalore

1043. Out of 5,431 (5,311) in-patients treated, 4,126 were cured, 972 relieved, 112 discharged otherwise and 221 died. The daily average number of in-patents treated was 142·2 (140·4).

1044. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 4·1 (4·8).

Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

1045. The number of beds sanctioned for the hospital was 336 (336), of which 204 were for men and 132 were for women and children.

1046. The total number of in-patients treated was 12,422. Of these, 6,424 were men and 3,875 were women and 2,123 were children; 7,355 were cured, 3,719 were relieved, 797 were discharged otherwise and 551 died. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 558·81 (430·9). The percentage of deaths to total number of patients treated was 4·4 (5·0).

1047. The number of new out-patients treated was 2,17,194 (2,12,193). Of these, 90,563 were men, 67,979 were women and 58,652 were children. The daily average number of patients treated was 976·7 (929·9).

1048. The following operations were performed :— Dental Section.

1. Extractions	... ...	19,662
2. Filling	... ...	99
3. Scaling	... ...	115
	Total ...	19,876

1049. The total number of in-patients treated was 3,531 (2,861). Of these, 1,500 were men, 1,131 women and 900 children; 2,347 were cured, 644 relieved, 344 discharged otherwise and 200 died. Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

1050. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,01,689 (72,349). Of these, 39,982 were men, 26,782 women and 34,925 children. The daily average attendance was 518·9 (370·9).

1051. Out of 7,326 (8,281) in-patents treated, 3,500 were men, 3,000 women and 826 children; 3,500 were cured, 2,560 relieved, 1,003 discharged otherwise and 263 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·5 (5·6). Sabhapatai Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.

1052. The total number of out-patients treated was 50,419 (51,978), of whom 25,400 were men, 15,019 women and 10,000 children. The daily average number of patients treated was 306·0 (356·0).

1053. The number of beds for women was 360 (360).

1054. The number of women patients admitted was 16,376 (15,710). Of these, 14,040 were cured, 1,854 relieved, 387 discharged otherwise and 95 died. The daily average attendance was 440·8 (421·4). Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore City.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

1055. The number of full term parturition cases admitted was 9,071. Of these, 5,346 were normal and 3,725 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 215, miscarrieges 136 and abortions 799. Out of a total of 9,515 births, 3,397 were live-births and 6!8 still births. Of the former, 357 infants died.

1056. The number of out-patients treated was 53,413 (50,843). Of these, 34,127 were women and 19,286 children. The daily average attendance was 266·2 (261·6).

1057. The total number of surgical operations performed was :—

(i) Major	...	367
(ii) Minor	...	1,777

Lady Curzon Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore.

1058. There were 276 beds (276), 188 for women and 88 for children.

1059. Out of 10,760 (11,008) in-patients treated, 9,504 were women and 1,256 were children ; 9,628 were cured, 440 relieved, 300 discharged otherwise and 426 died. The number of parturition cases admitted was 5,093 (4,225).

1060. The number of out-patients treated was 94,350 (63,864).

H.S.I.S. Ghosha Hospital, Bangalore.

1061. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year was 1,973 (1,993) and 13,254 (12,470), respectively.

Meternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

1062. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated war 3,592 (3,739) and 23,210 (24,106), respectively.

Government Women and Children's Hospital, Bellary.

1063. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 2,561 (2,857) and 16,102 (14,042), respectively.

(v) Special Hospitals.

1064. There were 300 (300) beds available, of which 200 were for men and 100 were for women and children.

Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

1065. Of 1,360 (1,296) in-patients admitted, 793 were men, 543 women and 24 children ; 1,113 were Hindus, 98 Muslims and 1,496 others ; 119 were cured, 686 improved, 69 discharged otherwise one escaped and 59 died, and the remaining 426 were under treatment at the close of the year.

1066. The total number of out-patients treated was 2,578. Of these, 600 were men, 714 women and 1,264 children.

1067. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore was 3,234 (2,715) and 46,773 (38,342), respectively. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

1068. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 1,103 (912) and 5,843 (3,990), respectively. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

1069. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 205 (224) and 2,404 (1,712), respectively. The Shanthabai Devarao Shivarao Sanatorium, Bangalore.

1070. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 353 (212) and 2,592, respectively. The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bangalore.

1071. Out of 594 in-patients treated, 439 were men and 155 women. The Government WellesleyT.B. Sanatorium, Bellary.

1072. The number of out-patients treated was 1,496 (1,656).

1073. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 355 (345) and 1,442 (973), respectively. The Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

1074. The number of beds available in the institution was 188 (188).

1075. The number of in-patients treated was 2,376 (3,997). Of these, 1,524 were men, 852 were women and children. One thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight were cured, 354 improved, 249 discharged otherwise, two escaped, 243 died and 70 remained under treatment. The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

1076. Diseases for which patients were treated were:—

1. Plague	...	66
2. Small-pox	...	244
3. Cholera	...	174
4. Tuberculosis	...	327
5. All other diseases	...	1,546
6. Unclassified	...	19

1077. A large number of "All other diseases" *viz.*, 1,546 was treated for Gastro-enteritis, colitis, chicken-pox, mumps, and ill-defined conditions. Tuberculosis claims the next largest number of patients treated.

CHAPTER X.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

1078. The year 1954-55 is one of importance as it terminates the period of old system of Education and marks the beginning of a new educational system envisaged in the Reforms Committee Report. The school year 1954-55 was closed and the new school year of 1955 commenced on Sarvodaya Day, *i.e.*, 30th January 1955. The year witnessed great strides in the field of Education and there was an all-round increase in the number of different grades of Public Institutions excluding the literary classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council. On 31st March 1955, there were 12,734 (12,646) Public Institutions and 1,421 (2,396) Adult Literacy Classes, including 2 Vidyapeethas with a total enrolment of 9,76,842 (9,09,657) and 24,953 (39,586) pupils, respectively.

1079. The following statement shows the classification of institutions by managements for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1955 (including Adult literacy classes also).

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools		Total	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
1. Central Government.	3	358	...	...	3	358
2. State Government	9,541	6,69,090	667	89,233	10,208	7,58,323
3. District Board ...	346	29,662	...	...	346	29,662
4. Municipal ...	99	29,987	3	1,189	102	28,109
5. Aided ...	3,121	1,43,917	284	28,822	3,405	1,72,739
6. Unaided ...	70	7,547	19	1,990	89	9,537
Total ...	13,180	8,80,561	973	121,234	14,153	10,01,795

General.

1080. For the year, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding the literacy classes), to the total estimated population of School-going age of 27,52,700 (26,89,200) was 35·49 (35·30) (47·10 (47·85) for boys and 23·25 (22·07) for girls.) On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 2·62 (2·63) square miles and for every 848 persons.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

High Schools.

1081. There was an increase in the number of high schools during the year from 245 to 256 including Military School and their total strength from 74,196 to 81,818 pupils. The number of District Board and Municipal Schools in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 53 and 68, respectively. Two more new Government High Schools for boys were opened during the year. Of these, one was at Jog Project, the entire cost being met by the Electrical Department. Thus the total number of Government High Schools was 46 (33 for boys and 13 for girls) during the year. In addition, 8 more high schools under private management were permitted to be opened during the year, and of these 5 were for girls and three for boys. Thus the total increase in the number of high schools during the year was 10 (excluding the Military school) and the increase in strength has been well maintained, the increase being 7,622 pupils.

Middle Schools.

1082. There were 749 middle schools with an enrolment of 1,41,714 pupils as against 732 with a strength of 1,26,914. The increase in the number of middle schools was due to the conversion of New Type middle schools into Pucca Middle Schools and the opening of new Pucca Middle Schools during the year. In addition, there were 9 Senior Basic Schools, including the one Practising School attached to the Basic Training School in Bellary under the control of the Andhra Government, with an enrolment of 1,781 pupils in the State. Of the total number of Middle Schools, 117 Schools with a strength of 25,125 pupils were for girls.

New Type Middle Schools.

1083. No New Type Middle Schools under the Five-Year Plan were sanctioned. Thus the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year remained the same, namely, 753 schools but the total strength increased from 1,19,213 pupils (80,793 boys and 38,420 girls) (48,084 in middle school classes and 71,129 in primary classes) to 1,25,992 pupils (84,443 boys and 41,549 girls). The number of pupils in the middle and primary sections of these New Type Middle Schools were 49,580 pupils (37,928 boys and 11,652 girls) and 76,412 (46,575 boys and 29,897 girls), respectively. On an average, there were

66 (69) pupils studying in middle school classes of every New Type Middle School when there were 189 (173) pupils for every pucca Middle School. The number of pupils studying in Middle School sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 25·02 (25·31) per cent of the total number of pupils in all the middle school classes of all schools.

Primary Education.

1084. The primary education in the State continued to progress and only a few new schools were sanctioned for the year and even the target of 100 schools proposed in the first Five-Year Plan could not be realised for want of additional provision during the year.

1085. The scheme of full compulsion initiated in the 9 district headquarter taluks of the State is being continued and likewise the Compulsory Education Scheme in Bellary District is continued. The modified Scheme of Elementary Education initiated by the Madras Government prior to the merger of Bellary District with the State was abandoned during the year as the Scheme did not find favour with the people and also as the Scheme has been given up in Madras and Andhra States.

1086. The number of lower primary schools, excluding the New Type Middle Schools in the State, increased from 10,488 to 10,525 and the enrolment from 5,38,436 pupils, including 1,89,697 girls to 5,79,816, including 2,07,238 girls. The increase in the number of schools during the year, was due to the opening of a few schools out of the balance of 201 schools sanctioned by the Government of India under the Emergency Scheme to relieve Educated unemployment and also revival of some of the private schools. The increase in the strength was very appreciable as compared to previous year, the increase being 41,380 pupils, a redeeming feature for the year.

Adult Education.

1087. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities and conducted 1,419 (including 15 Adult Night Schools of Bellary) literacy classes during the year. In addition, the Council maintained two Vidyapeethas at Nanjangud and Hassan. The total number of persons under instruction was 24,953 as against 39,586 of the previous year and the number of persons made literate was 16,370 as against 26,917 of the previous year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1088. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year under report was 45 (77) bringing the total number of rural libraries to 2,276 (2,231).

1089. The Annual Government Grant to the Council was reduced to rupees four lakhs from rupees five lakhs for the year. The Central Government Grant towards Social Education activities during the year was Rs. 38,830.

1090. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in different grades of public institutions :—

Kind of institutions	Number of pupils			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
University including Central Government Research Institutions and Military Schools, etc.	18,933	2,911	21,844	2·76	0·93	2·18
Oriental Colleges ...	1,042	167	1,209	0·15	0·05	0·12
High Schools ...	63 328	18,334	81,662	9·22	5·83	8·15
Middle Schools, including Senior Basic Schools.	1,01,311	34,562	1,35,873	14·74	10.98	13·56
Primary Schools, including Junior Basic.	4,63,875	2,51,590	7,15,465	67·51	79·96	71·42
Special Schools, including Nursery.	16,658	4,131	20,789	2·42	1·32	2·08
Total ...	6,65,147	3,11,695	9,76,842	96·80	99·07	97·51
Litaracy Classes ...	22,016	2,937	24,953	3·20	0·93	2·49
Grand Total ...	6,87,163	3,14,632	10,01,795	100·00	100·00	100·00

1091. The average daily attendance of pupils in all Public Institutions, including literacy classess was 7,98,470 or 79·7 per cent of the total strength as against 7,72,721 or 81·4 per cent in the previous year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

1092. The number of separate institutions for the Education of the Depressed Class students was 488 (486 for boys including 5 for Scheduled Tribes exclusively opened under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution and two for girls) during the year as against 483 of the previous year, and their strength was 19,760 (13,725 boys and 6,035 girls), of whom 7,605 boys and 3,468 girls belonged to the Depressed Classes and 71 boys and 46 girls belonged to the Scheduled Tribes as against 7,634 boys and 3,349 girls during the previous year. In addition, there were 83,082 (75,017) pupils (61,180 boys and 21,902 girls) in general schools making a total of 94,272 pupils (68,856 boys and 25,416 girls) as against 86,000 (62,362 boys and 23,638 girls) pupils of the above communities in the previous year in all

the Institutions. The increase in the number of Depressed Class pupils in the educational institutions is perhaps part of the general increase in the strength of educational institutions noticed during the year.

1093. The number of separate elementary schools, including New Type Middle Schools for the Education of Muslim boys and girls was 1,248 (1,004 for boys and 244 for girls), with a total strength of 79,194 (40,233 boys and 38,961 girls), of whom 40,233 boys and 38,929 girls belonged to the Muslim Community. In addition, there were 76 Urdu Middle Schools (60 for boys and 16 for girls), with a total strength of 9,035 pupils (6,317 boys and 2,718 girls), of whom 6,281 boys and 2,718 girls belonged to the Community. Further, there was one Municipal High School in Bellary with Urdu as medium of instruction in the Middle Section and lower classes with a total strength of 397 pupils. Thus, altogether there were 1,325 separate schools for the education of muslims with a total strength of 88,629 pupils (46,947 boys and 41,682 girls) of whom 46,908 boys and 41,650 girls belonged to the Muslim Community. Muslim Education.

1094. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of public institutions including Colleges under the control of the University.

Institutions	Number of Institutions	Strength
1. Lower Primary Schools, including New Type Middle Schools for boys.	10,671	6,30,905
Do Girls	607	74,903
2. Middle School for Boys	632	1,08,967
Do Girls	117	25,125
3. High School for Boys	208	66,037
Do Girls	47	15,625
4. Samskrita Schools	81	2,250
5. Oriental (Samskrita and Hindi) Colleges ...	5	1,209
6. Adult Literacy Classes	1,421	21,953
7. Commercial Schools	68	6,939
8. Industrial and Technical Schools	22	3,283
9. Agricultural Schools	2	121
10. Training Institutions	14	1,978
11. Special Schools for Handicapped	1	94
12. Nursery Schools	67	3,976
13. Basic Schools	133	11,488
14. Other schools (including Engineering and Medical, etc.)	14	2,198
15. Military School	1	156
16. Colleges for Men and Women (including Professional and Centrally administered Research Institution and the Indian Institute of Science.)	41	21,688
17 University	1	...
Total ...	14,153	10,01,795

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education for Women.

1095. The number of separate institutions (excluding literary classes) for the Education of Women increased from 764 schools with a strength of 1,09,679 pupils, including 5,588 boys to 781 with a total enrolment of 1,18,297 pupils inclusive of 6,492 boys. The increase in the number of institutions, was due to the opening of new high, middle and primary schools, mostly under private managements. The number of literacy classes exclusively for women conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education decreased from 260 classes with a strength of 3,648 adults to 192 classes with a strength of 2,937 adults. In addition, 1,99,890 girls were studying in Boys' schools making a total of 3,14,652 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,89,019 in the previous year and forming 31·41 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was 25,615 and the increase was due to the general increase of the strength noticed in all kinds of schools in the State during the year.

1096. The results of the Mysore S.S.L.C. and other Examinations in respect of Girl candidates were as follows :—

Kind of Examinations	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. March 1955	3,284	1,895	57·4
2. Samskrita Examinations	101	66	65·3
3. Teacher Training ...	219	214	97·7

Scholarships.

1097. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution of Budget amount was as follows :—

1098. Backward Communities—(excluding Muslim), Rs. 2,00,650, Depressed Classes—Boys and Girls Rs. 82,655, General—Rs. 31,000, Muslims—Rs. 22,340, including Rs. 14,240 for girls, merit Rs. 1,080, Special—Rs. 8,280, Samskrita Education—Rs. 19,261, Military—Rs. 33,145, Girls—Rs. 9,060, Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships, Rs. 2,940 for other Scholarships and Rs. 18,888 for stipends, Scholarships, etc., outside the State like Prince of Wales

Military College, etc., and Rs. 41,830 for the transferred area of Bellary and Rs. 4,27,787 for stipends, etc., in Training institutions. In all, a sum of Rs. 9,03,416 has been provided for the purpose in the Budget for the year.

Results of the Public Examinations.

1099. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Public Examinations held during 1954-55.

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. Mysore S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1955	20,877	10,561	50·6
2. Teachers' Certificate Examination ...	697	677	97·1
3. Samskrita Examination ...	925	556	60·1
4. Commercial Examinations, May 1955 ...	4,282	1,639	38·3

Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1100. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 31st March 1955, was 32,681. The Annual Grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum made to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for the year 1953-54, was raised to 75,000 during the year while the grant to the Girl Guides was Rs. 16,000. Most of the districts arranged a number of Service Centres and did appreciable work in the amelioration of the condition of the rural population.

2. A number of Preliminary, Advanced and Patrol Leaders' Trainings were held in the State and 471 teachers were trained.

3. In June 1954 a Rally of Scouts and Guides numbering about 2,500 was held at the State Headquaters.

4. The State Association conducted on an extensive scale in each District a number of "Shramadan Social Service Camps" (Scout Service Projects) and 11 such camps were held during the year and works like road formation, school buildings, etc., were taken up by Scouts in collaboration with ryots.

5. Zonal Rallies were held in many Taluk Headquarters all over the State in connection with the enrolment week.

6. "The Mysore Scout and Guide Magazine" continued to be published by the State Headquarters.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

7. The Girl Guide section of the Organisation conducted in all 11 Preliminary Training Courses during the year.

Medical Inspection.

1101. During the year, medical inspection was in force in the Corporation area of Bangalore City and in Mysore City and in 181 moffusil centres. Ninety-one thousand seven hundred and forty-five pupils including 4,866 girls were examined, Of these. 6,274 boys and 304 girls were treated for various ailments.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

1102. Thirty-seven applications for subvention were received from Editors of books and Publishers of Journals and subventions in all the 37 cases were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,995 during the year.

1103. In the competition for Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary prizes, 10 books and 6 manuscripts were received. Of these, 9 books were selected for review. A Committee is appointed to judge the works received and to award prizes. The final meeting for award of prizes was held during the year and prizes were awarded to one manuscript and four books.

Libraries.

1104. The total numbers of volumes in the Education Library and the Office Library attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,755 (5,729) and 2,156 (2,138), respectively. There were two Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants, amounting to Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 6,500, respectively were paid during the year. These amounts represent an increase of Rs. 8,000 over the previous year. Additional Grants from other sources like Municipality, etc., were also received during the year. There were 36 public libraries and reading rooms in the State during the year, receiving Grants from the Government. A sum of Rs. 14,415 has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to these Libraries.

Finance.

1105. The total expenditure on Public Instruction, excluding indirect expenditure of University Departments, Examinations, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,76,76,185, as against Rs. 4,83,00,642 of the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 19,91,833 was spent on research institutions, Rs. 43,25,048 on colleges including professional and oriental,

Rs. 58,55,272 on High Schools, Rs. 48,02,251 on Middle Schools, including Senior Basic, Rs. 1,59,18,503 on Primary Schools, including Junior Basic, Rs. 23,25,073 on Special and Professional Schools and Rs. 1,28,669 on Literacy classes of Mysore State Adult Education Council. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,53,46,649 as against Rs. 3,49,51,286 of the previous year.

1106. Further, a sum of Rs. 23,13,677 was spent on buildings and Rs. 30,02,237 on equipment, including the Research Institutions, Rs. 18,35,113 on scholarships, awarded both by the State and Central Governments, Rs. 34,30,230 on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 12,95,753 on Direction and Inspection, and totalling in all Rs. 1,23,29,536 towards indirect expenditure. Classified by Managements, a sum of Rs. 2,76,02,480 was spent on institutions managed by Government Rs. 5,93,496 by District Boards, Rs. 14,71,542 by Municipalities, Rs. 54,01,040 on aided Schools and Rs. 2,78,091 on unaided but recognised Schools by Private Agencies. The percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure was 74·14 as against 72·36 in the previous year.

1107. The amount spent on different grades of Education was as follows :—

Grades of Education	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to Total
1. Collegiate Education, including professional and University Departments.	41,39,975	8·68
2. Oriental Do do ...	1,85,073	0·39
3. High Schools for Boys	46,05,789	9·67
Do Girls	10,43,323	2·19
4. Middle Schools, including Senior Basic for Boys.	38,65,675	8·12
Do for Girls ...	9,36,576	1·96
5. Primary Schools, including Nursery and Junior Basic Schools for Boys.	1,41,84,696	29·76
Do do for Girls ...	17,33,807	3·65
6. Training Institutions for Men	6,53,952	1·37
Do for Women	1,12,123	0·24
7. Special and Technical Education, including Adult Literacy Classes, etc., for Men	16,58,393	3·48
Do do for Women ...	29,274	0·01
8. Research Institutions (including Military Schools)	21,97,993	4·62
Total Direct ...	3,53,46,649	74·14
Indirect ...	1,23,29,536	25·86
Grand Total ...	4,76,76,185	100·00

1108. The average cost per head of population was Rs. 4-6-8 (Rs. 4-9-3). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-8-6 (Rs. 3-10-10) or 80·00 (80·24) per cent was met from Government funds.

(iii) University of Mysore.

1109. The increase in the number of women students had kept pace with the general progress, and the number of women students was 2,951 (2,716).

1110. The following Colleges were newly opened :—

1. Teachers' College, Bangalore,
2. Intermediate College, T.-Narasipur,
3. Intermediate College, Chamarajanagar, and
4. Intermediate College, Konanur.

1111. The strength of the University students had increased from 20, 376 to 21,419.

1112. In the Convocation of 1954, Degrees were awarded to 2,484 candidates (of whom 386 were women) and 147 took Engineering Degree and Degree in Medicine.

1113. The Thirty-fifth Annual Convocation of the University was held on 9th October 1954 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness the Chancellor presided, Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, M.A., D Litt. I.C., K.C.I.E., delivered the Convocation Address.

1114. *Buildings.*—A provision of Rs. 4,50,000 was made in the University Budget under " construction and repairs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,29,218 was spent during the year.

1115. Out of 8,886 candidates that appeared for September Examination, 781 were lady candidates and for April Examination, there were 1,889 lady candidates out of a total of 17,241 candidates.

1116. Candidates for the Masters Degree have also increased in number from 84 to 90 in Arts and from 70 to 75 in Science.

1117. Sri K. V. Puttappa was awarded the " Sahitya Academy Prize" for his " Ramayana Darshanam".

1118. The Department of Home Science and Indology continued under the Five-Year Plan Development Scheme.

1119. The University Grants Commission, New Delhi, had granted a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 towards the Development of Science Departments in the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore and for the purchase of books and journals for the University Library.

1120. The number of books added to the library during the year was 1,798 and 572 bound volumes of periodicals.

1121. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of books and periodicals.

1122. The total number of manuscripts in the Library of the Institute at the end of the year was 11,282, (11,191).

1123. The First Mysore Battalion N.C.C. has expanded from a Two-company Battalion to a Three-company Battalion and the Third-Company is allotted to the mofussil Colleges at Davangere, Shimoga and Tumkur. The Officers were granted N.C.C. Commission to complete the strength. National Cadet Corps.

1124. Seven members of the staff of the Mysore University were awarded Research Senior Grade Scholarships in Science Subjects during the year. Three members of the staff were awarded Junior Grade Scholarships. Two members were awarded Research Fellowships in Humanities during the year. Government of India Research Scholarships in Science Subjects.

1125. In the Inter-company sports rally held at Ernakulam, "A" Company of 1st Mysore Battalion, N.C.C., won the championship.

1126. The Senior Girls' Division, N.C.C., is raised in Mysore State from 15th September 1954 and two troops consisting of two officers and sixty cadets are allotted to the Maharani's College, and the Mount Carmel College, Bangalore. The two lady officers attended pre-commission training at Delhi.

(iv) The Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.

1127. The Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and a large number of local and foreign visitors went round the galleries of the Museum during the year. In order to reorganise the Museum on modern lines and expand the building, the Museum Advisory Committee was reconstituted in April 1954. General.

1128. A good collection of Danish Stone Age specimens, Mughal and Maratha coins, specimens of silk worm and cocoons, Japanese and Italian arms of Second World War were acquired. Galleries.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Zoology.

1129. In the Natural History Section of the Museum the newly acquired specimen of elephant calf (mounted entire) was displayed and it attracted a large number of visitors, especially the children.

Geology.

1130. The Geology Section was made use of by the students of Geology of the local colleges and specimens of high grade Manganese ore found in Sandur Hills were added to the Geology Section.

Arms and Armour.

1131. A very interesting set of Non-Service pattern weapons of Historical value captured during the World War II and other campaigns were received as a gift from the Defence Ministry through the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The specimens of Italian and Japanese Arms of II World War acquired during the year are a good addition for the comparative study of ancient and modern arms in the Section of Arms and Armour of the Museum.

Numismatics.

1132. A set of representative coins of the Sultans of Delhi were acquired from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay during the year. Five coins were presented to the Museum by the Director of Archives, Government of Bombay and fourteen coins were presented to the Museum by the Government of Uttara Pradesh.

Educational work.

1133. Guide lectures were continued as usual for the benefit of the school children. Eight thousand three hundred and eighty students accompanied by 191 teachers from 155 educational institutions from Bangalore and other parts of India were given facilities to visit the institution and go round the galleries. All facilities were extended to Research Scholars and Historians with available details.

Visitors.

1134. Besides, 3,46,752 visitors went round the gallery of the Museum and a good number of distinguished persons visited the Museum.

(v) Technical Education.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

1135. Applications for admission to the Institute were received from all over India and there was heavy rush for admission to the several courses.

1136. The number of students admitted during the year was 470 bringing the total strength to 850 as against 687 in the previous year. A good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed from Government of India and other State Governments.

1137. The first, second and third year Diploma examinations under New Scheme and Certificate and Diploma examinations under Old Scheme were conducted as usual in May 1954 by the Central Board of Technical Examinations in Mysore, Bangalore.

1138. Apart from 130 Government Scholarships, there were two Ameerjan Scholarships. Several District Boards and Municipalities awarded Scholarships during the year.

1139. A large number of passed students of the Institute were absorbed in several industries and Government Departments.

1140. The total number of technical books in the Library at the end of the year was 5,894 and the number added during the year was 118.

1141. The Institute Hostel located in a private rented building continued to work satisfactorily. The Government of India have sanctioned an interest free loan of Rs. 2·00 lakhs for the construction of a hostel and efforts are being made to construct a building in the vicinity of the Institute.

1142. The various departments undertook private work.

1143. The Cine Photo Service Laboratory, the Radio Service Laboratory, the Auto Service Station, the Sound Recording Section and the Electrical and Welding Sections executed a number of Government and outside orders.

1144. The Progress of work in the construction of Vidhana Soudha was filmed by the Cine Photo Service Laboratory during the year.

1145. One hundred and thirty-five students were admitted to the Institute bringing the total strength to 244. Occupational Institute, Davangere.

1146. The number of scholarships awarded during the year was 65 including 10 merit scholarships, 30 back-ward, and 5 municipal scholarships.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1147. The building of the Institute costing Rs. 4·5 lakhs was completed during the year.

1148. Equipment worth Rs. 4·00 lakhs was provided to various sections of the Institute.

Library.

1149. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been so far spent for equipping the library.

1150. Out of a total sum of Rs. 1,88,100 provided in the budget, a sum of Rs. 1,16,256 was spent during the year.

Sm. L. V. Occupational Institute, Hassan.

1151. The number of students that were admitted to the First Year Classes was 112, bringing the total strength of the Institute to 224.

1152. The number of Government Scholarships awarded during the year was 42, and the number of Free-ships 42 1/2.

Grant.

1153. A grant of Rs. 1,80,000 was sanctioned for recurring and non-recurring charges during the year.

1154. So far, equipment worth about Rs. 4·7 lakhs was purchased.

1155. The new institute building at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was in progress.

1156. The library of the institute is equipped with 1,000 volumes.

Occupational Institute, Chintamani.

1157. The strength of the institute was 109.

1158. The work of the construction of the permanent building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,25,000 was under progress during the year.

1159. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the current year under equipment.

C. P. C. Occupational Institute, Mysore.

1160. The Occupational Institute at Mysore started with the following five courses from the year 1954-55:—

1. Architectural Draughtsmanship and Village and Town Planning.
2. Electrical Engineering (General).
3. Mechanical Engineering (Automobile Engineering).
4. Mechanical Engineering (General).
5. Mechanical Engineering (Watch and Clock-making).

1161. The number of students admitted to the four courses was 120.

1162. The Institute is still in its infant stage and in the process of building up.

Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.

1163. The Institution offered training during the year in the following courses : —

Diploma Courses.

1. Civil Engineering.

Certificate Courses.

1. General Mechanics.
2. Carpentry and cabinet-making.
3. Blacksmithy.
4. Electric Wireman.
5. Auto-Driver Mechanics.

1164. The Diploma Course in Civil Engineering and Certificate courses in Electrical Wiring and Auto Driver Mechanic were brought under the Mysore Scheme. The first year Diploma class in Civil Engineering and the first Artisan courses in Auto-Driver Mechanics and Electric Wireman were brought under the Mysore Scheme. In respect of the other classes in the above courses and also in respect of the other certificate, *viz.*, Carpentry and Cabinet Making, General Mechanics and Blacksmithy, the Madras Scheme was followed.

1165. In accordance with the Madras Government Order, 70 scholarships were awarded.

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Geology.

Mineral Production for 1954.

METALS.

		Quantity.	*Value.* Rs.
1.	Chromite ...	29,779 tons	8,22,452
2.	Gold ..	2,22,075 ozs.	5,20,41,241
3.	Iron ...	2,06,929 tons	17,13,178
4.	Manganese ...	62,978 tons	22,79,408
5.	Silver ...	15,214·13 ozs.	63,127
	Total ...	...	5,69,19,406

NON-METALS.

(a) Industrial Minerals.—

		Tons.	Rs.
Asbestos	...	33-0	4,950
Corundum	...	532-10	1,06,500
Dolomite	...	2,000	53,137
Feldspar	...	499-15	7,780
Kaolin	...	10,493-5	66,548
Kyanite	...	286-11	28,655
Limestone	...	1,23,036	9,00,000
Magnesite	...	3,780-10	75,610
Ochres	...	2,493-11	82,870
Soapstone (cut bricks)		162	48,600
Staurolite	...	1-10	90

(b) Building Materials.—

		Tons.	Rs.
Granite	...	1,43,218	2,59,520

1166. *Chromite:* Restrictions regarding export of ore continued except in certain cases of low grade ores which were governed by issue of permits by the Department.

1167. There was large increase in the number of Mining Leases and Prospecting Licenses.

MISCELLANEOUS

Certificates of Approval.

1168. One hundred and eighty-seven Certificates of Approval were current during the year, of which 169 were renewed for the calendar year 1955, and eighteen fresh Certificates of Approval were issued during the period October 1954 to March 1955.

Leases and Licenses.

1169. One hundred and one (101) Mining Leases were current during the year.

Prospecting Licenses.

1170. One hundred and fifty-two Prospecting Licenses were current during the year as against 207 in the previous year.

Quarry Ornamental Stones.

1171. There were 842 quarrying licenses current for quarrying building and ornamental stones in different parts of the State. A sum of Rs. 26,900, was collected as Royalty and Application fee. The total area covered under quarrying licence blocks in the State was 8,480 acres.

1172. The following statement shows the quantity of gold produced by the four mining Companies of Kolar Gold Fields :—

	Refined gold sold.	*Value.*	
	Ozs.	Rs. a.	p.
Mysore mines ...	78,210·684	1,83,33,503 15	0
Champion Reef ...	69,972·768	1,63,99,868 7	0
Oorgaum ...	1,715·922	4,02,835 10	0
Nundydroog ...	72,041·800	1,68,77,992 9	0
Total ...	2,21,941·174	5,20,14,200 9	0
Bellara Gold Mines ...	133·6	27,040 10	6

1173. *Iron Ore.*—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year reached the figures of 2,06,930 tons. Of this, a quantity of 61,794 tons valued at Rs. 11,58,000 was produced by the Kemmangandi and Tanigebyle mines worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and directly used in the blast furnace.

1174. *Manganese Ore.*—Manganese mining industry continued to thrive during the year, the total production from all districts being 62,978 tons. Most of the ore was exported.

1175. *Asbestos.*—A quantity of 33 tons of asbestos valued at Rs. 4,950 was mined by the Bureau of Mineral Development, in Idegondanahalli, Hassan District.

1176. *Feldspar.*—The Bureau of Mineral Development worked the feldspar deposits near Thondebavi, Kolar District and the output during the year was 278 tons valued at Rs. 5,560. The material is used in the manufacture of porcelain.

1177. *Corundum*—There was a production of 531·5 tons of corundum valued at Rs. 1,06,250.

1178. *Kaolin.*—Kaolin continued to be mined for several of the Ceramic, Stoneware and Refractory industries in the State.

1179. *Kyanite.*—There was a total production of 286·11 tons of Kyanite valued at Rs. 28,655 from out of the three blocks worked by Sri P. S. Narayana in the Hassan District.

1180. *Limestone*—A quantity of 2,000 tons of Dolomite valued at Rs. 53,137 and a quantity of Rs. 1,13,036 tons of limestone valued at Rs. 9,00,000 were mined by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati in the Shankaragudda Bhadigund mines respectively.

1181. *Magnesite.*—There was a production of 3,780-10 tons of magnesite valued at Rs. 75,610 in the Dodkanya mines worked by Messrs Tata Iron Steel Co., Ltd., in the Mysore District,

1182. *Soapstone.*—There was a production of 162 tons of soapstone valued at Rs. 48,600 in respect of the mines worked by the Bureau of Mineral Development, in the Hassan District.

1183. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs, 9,38,988 and Rs. 6,47,486 respectively. Revenue.

1184. In April 1954, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, Member, Mysore Legislative Assembly, to explore the possibilities of improving the mining industries in the State and it has submitted its report to Government.

(ii) Archæology.

1185. A thorough examination of the ancient site at Kudalur, Channapatna Taluk, was conducted during the year and the important ancient vestiges found on the surface were noted. As the occurrence of a treasure trove consisting of a number of "Virarayi" fanams was reported from Exploration.

MISCELLANEOUS

Baluvanerlu Village, Tiptur Taluk, the find-spot and its immediate neighbourhood were investigated. A good number of viragals belonging to the Hoysala and earlier periods were noticed in the area. The Kedaresvara Temple discovered at the place is enclosed by a modern mud wall all round. The monument was constructed during the Hoysala period consisting of a Garbhagriha, Sukhanasi and Navaranga. All the nine ceilings of the navaranga and that of the sukhanasi were well covered. Temples dedicated to Lakshminarayana and Siva dating back to the Hoysala times were reported to be found at Honnavalli.

Epigraphy

1186. The Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, paid a visit to the State for the inspection of the famous inscriptions of Asoka at Brahmagiri and Siddapura in the Molakalmuru Taluk and the Kadamba inscriptions of Mayurasarman at Chandravalli near Chitaldrug.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments.

1187. Tours of inspection were undertaken by the Director throughout the State in connection with the formulation of proposals for the conservation of the protected monuments of the State. The work of reconstruction of the mahadvara tower of the Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Magadi has made considerable progress. Some of the important citizens of Saligrama and Chikkahanasoge have formed a Committee with the object of making arrangements for the renovation of the Adinatha Basti at Chikkahanasoge, a monument which dates back to the 11th Century A.D. As a first step towards the preservation of the mural paintings found in the State, photographic records were made of the best preserved portions of the ceiling paintings in the Sri Narasimhaswami Temple at Sibi and Terumalesvara temple at Hiriyur.

Museums and Exhibitions.

1188. The collection of exhibits at the Museum of Antiquities, Chitaldrug, was considerably augmented and the institution attracted a number of visitors. A large number of ancient coins mostly of the Satavahana period were recently acquired. The discovery of a square punch marked coin made of silver which was stated to have been picked up from the overground surface of the ancient site of Chandravalli, is interesting from the point of view of the history of the area.

1189. The Department participated in the Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Karnataka Sangha, Delhi, in connection with the Kannada Literacy and Cultural Festival held at Delhi during April 1954. The photographs of some of the world famous monuments of the State like those of Belur, Halebid, Somanathapur, Sravanabelagola, etc., lithographs and photographs of the most important inscriptions of the Mysore State and a select collection of original copper plate records having a bearing on the history of Mysore were displayed at this Exhibition. The Department also participated in the Exhibition held under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Mysore, during January 1955.

(iii) Government Press and Book Depot.

1199. The total strength of the establishment of the Press at the close of the year was 647 of which 579 was on permanent basis and 68 on temporary basis.

1191. Works of the Government of India Departments like the Telephone Directory, Finance and Revenue Accounts and Audit and Appropriation Reports of the Accountant General's Office were executed. The Dasara Exhibition Hand Book and the Village Industries Hand Book of Sir M. Visvesvaraya were other publications of interest printed during the year.

1192. The total amount realised on account of work done for paying Departments of Government including Book adjustments was Rs. 5,12,642 (Rs. 5,00,276). In addition, a sum of Rs. 25,397 was realised against works executed, *viz.*, question papers of an Indian University, cost of paper cuttings, etc.

1193. The students of the Printing Section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore and the students of II and III Year High School Classes in Mysore and Bangalore continued to receive training in Printing during the year. Facilities were also given to the Press employees to appear for Madras Technical Examinations with a view to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS

1194. The expenditure of the Central Press distributed over the different sections of the Press based on the principles of costing amounted to Rs. 13,77,289 (Rs. 14,66,675).

1195. The Government Press Employees' Associations at Bangalore and Mysore have been continuing to work in the interest of the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the employees. A canteen managed by the Department which was started in September 1953 continued to function during the year.

Government Branch Press Mysore.

1196. The strength of the establishment was 145 (145).

1197. The amount spent on overtime work during the year was Rs. 3,209 (Rs. 3,489)

1198. The value of work done for the paying departments was Rs. 91,968 (labour) and Rs. 88,875 (paper and stationery) as against Rs. 1,07,919 (labour) and Rs. 84,135 (paper and stationery) in the previous year.

1199. The value of paper and stationery used for non-paying departments was Rs. 1,02,740 as against Rs. 41,030 in the previous year.

1200. Vocational classes in printing and book binding were conducted in the Branch Press for the benefit of the local high school students.

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1201. The publications of Government Departments, Education Departmental text books for schools, *viz.*, Primary, middle and high school books, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, Red Cross Society publications and Information Office, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. Two thousand framed portraits of Mahatma Gandhi were distributed among the several District Educational Officers of the district.

1202. The Director, Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, has been appointed as Agent to the Government of India Publications for securing the Publications required by Government Departments. Also the Director has been nominated as "the Direct Demanding Officer" for the requirements of Government Departments of this State for non-official Publications of the United States of America.

1203. The sale of Educational text books was carried through 516 recognised book sellers and official publications at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1204. The net cash realisation during the year was Rs. 3,81,748 (Rs. 3,09,000).

(iv) Government Stationery Depot.

1205. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,28,855 (Rs. 3,42,507). New stocks of the value of Rs. 11,24,333 were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore and other Offices. The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 12,06,891 (Rs. 10,03,195) leaving a balance of Rs. 4,46,296 (Rs. 5,28,855) at the end of the year.

1206. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 6,99,644 (Rs. 5,66,879). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 3,91,530 was realised, and a sum of Rs. 156 was waived as against previous year's realisation of Rs. 2,38,221 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,07,959 at the end of the year.

1207. As in previous years, the purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and mill boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore. The majority of the printing and writing papers were purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati, straw boards and cover papers were purchased from Messrs. Bombay Stationery House, Bombay and the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, respectively, during the year as the rates offered by those firms were cheaper and more favourable than those of the Mysore Paper Mills.

1208. Some of the special varieties of papers, such as imitation art, real art, blotting paper, typewriting thin paper, etc., not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills were purchased from other firms through Stores Purchase-Committee. As far as possible, articles of indigenous manufacture were preferred and articles of foreign manufacture were selected only when the indigenous make articles were wanting in quality and suitability for work.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1209. The value of purchase made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of stationery, printing and writing papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 11,16,271 (Rs. 11,85,449).

1210. The value of articles of Mysore manufacture purchased was Rs. 9,67,105 (Rs. 11,45,522).

1211. The total number of issues of stationery articles during the year including balances, advances and additional supplies made to the several Departments of Government and Quasi-Government Institutions was 2,976 (2,828).

1212. The expenditure on establishment and contingencies of the Government Stationery Depot during the year was Rs. 29,005 (Rs. 30,306).

1213. Sanction was accorded for the purchase of 80 typewriters required for the several Government Departments during the year at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

(v) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

1214. Steady progress was made in many branches of the department during the year. The Mysore Horticultural Department continued its activities in connection with fruit culture, vegetable culture, floriculture; introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of economically important plants. On account of the intensive activities of the department since the last two years, there is a general horticultural awakening among the people. As a result of intensive work carried out in rural parts by the District Horticultural Inspectors of the department the area under fruit and vegetable crops has increased considerably and there is a definite increase in the output of fruits and vegetables. The ryotes and several institutions have availed of the services of the department in various matters. The dissemination of horticultural knowledge, improved and scientific cultural methods and other operations such as planting, pruning, manuring, etc., control of pests and diseases is an important function of the department.

1215. At Lalbagh, Bangalore and at Curzon Park, Mysore, a Free Horticultural Training Centre is being conducted by the department every year for the benefit of

the public who are inclined to receive training in horticulture. At both these places, classes both in theory and practice are held on Sundays between 9 A.M. and 12 NOON and they are open to all those who are interested immaterial of their age, sex, profession, etc., tuition is imparted in all the aspects of horticulture. In conducting these classes, Officers belonging to various sister departments deliver lectures on nutritional value of fruits and vegetables and fruit and vegetable preservation respectively. This coaching has also given an impetus to the local people to take to home gardening in increasing numbers and that it is seen that home-gardens both flower and kitchen gardens have increased in both Cities. Yet another step taken up to popularise horticulture and to develop æsthetic taste among the younger folk is the implementation and to develop 'Earn While you Learn Scheme' as applied to horticulture.

1216. In this scheme, boys of middle and high schools are employed to work in Government Farms during their leisure hours with mutual benefit. The farms get the benefit of the services of the boys who in turn get small emoluments as an encouragement to their acquiring knowledge and practical experience in horticulture. This scheme is put into practice at present on experimental basis in Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta and Horticultural Farm, Maddur.

Maintenance of Parks and Gardens.

1217. The Parks and Gardens which are under the control of the department were all maintained well and several improvements were also made.

Lalbagh, Bangalore.

1218. The botanic gardens of Lalbagh were very well maintained and many sections were newly formed. This garden is the nucleus of all horticultural activities in Mysore and it has been responsible for increasing the plant wealth of the State. The introduction of plants generally and economic plants in particular from both in and abroad, acclimatisation and propagation and distribution on an intensive scale is carried on here. It has been increasingly valuable as an adjunct or supplement to the natural and botanical study by the students of the local schools, colleges and as also by the horticulturists of the State. The Agricultural and other students and scholars whocome on tour invariably make it a point to visit these gardens to their immense benefit. As a botanical garden it has maintained

MISCELLANEOUS

its world reputation as one of the most outstanding in the East. It has been largely responsible for encouraging home gardens and make the City beautiful, and to achieve the reputation as the garden City of India.

1219. The farms at Maddur and Krishnarajasagara have been greatly improved.

Nurseries.

1220. The usual routine work of raising seedlings of flowering annuals, perennials, foliage plants, trees etc., were grown in large quantities for sale for display in various parts of garden and for the use of other departmental sections.

Koramangala Vegetable Farm.

1221. This farm is the chief centre of vegetable cultivation and meets a considerable portion of the local demand for fresh vegetables. During the year both European and Indian vegetables were grown and the quantity harvested was 24,152 lbs. and sold to the public at reasonable rates. The total amount realised by sales during the year was Rs. 37,853 as against the expenditure of Rs. 30,834.

The Mysore Horticultural Society.

1222. Under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, Lalbagh, three Shows were held in the Glass House, Lalbagh, during the year.

1223. The Fifth All-India Mango Show was held on the 22nd and 23rd May 1954. The Show received entries from many parts of India, most of them however, being from South India.

Garden Festival Week and Autumn Show.

1224. The Society celebrated Garden Festival Week during the 1st week of August 1954. In this connection, besides organising garden competitions in the City as usual, lectures on subjects of horticultural interest were arranged every day in the evenings at Lalbagh. Films of horticultural interest and high educative value were also screened every evening. The Garden Festival culminated and ended with Horticultural Show on 5th and 6th in the Glass House, Lalbagh.

1225. The Winter Show was held on the 5th and 6th February 1955.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens.

1226. The Zoo was open to the public throughout the year and 2,21,564 visitors visited the Zoo during the year exceeding the previous year's figures by over 50,000. In connection with Children's Day Celebrations, 1954 children of different local schools were admitted to the Zoo.

1227. The Hill Station continued to be a popular health and summer resort in the State. As a beauty spot it attracted large number of tourists. Several batches of students of schools and colleges also visited the Station for plant collection and botanical study. The visitors were provided with all the facilities and comforts. Hill Stations, Nandi Hill Station.

1228. The supervision in the maintenance of buildings was taken over by the department on 1st February 1955 from the management of Iron Works, Bhadravathi. Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi.

(vi) Stores Purchase Committee

1229. The total value of orders placed (including the approximate value of annual rate contracts) with firms in India during the year amounted to about Rs. 2,65,43,593 as against Rs. 2,28,63,263 in the previous year. The total value of orders placed with firms in Foreign Countries amounted to Rs. 54,96,336 as against Rs. 29,32,494 in the previous year. The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in Foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 3,20,39,929 as against Rs. 2,57,95,757 in the previous year. The fluctuation in prices of almost all materials continued as in the previous years. The number of ex-stock offers was small. The tendency towards enhancement of prices and delays in delivery continued and the prices quoted by Foreign Firms were not firm and were always subject to variation based on the cost of material and labour at the time of actual despatch. Most of the requirements of Government Departments were met by or through indigenous firms.

1230. The staff of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Mysore, inspected the articles of local manufacturers such as furniture, leather articles and iron safes, etc., required by the Government Departments.

1231. The expenditure on the establishment, salaries, advertisement and contingencies, etc., amounted to Rs. 69,412. The incidence of cost on the basis of the total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee during the year worked out to 0·21 per cent as against 0·18 per cent during the previous year. The total expenditure including the contribution of

MISCELLANEOUS

Rs. 4,000 paid to the Mysore Trade Agent's Office in London, amounted to Rs. 73,412 and the incidence of cost worked out to 0·22 per cent as against 0·19 per cent during the previous year.

1232. The sale proceeds of the Tender Forms during the year amounted to Rs. 47,170 as against Rs. 29,862 during the previous year.

1233. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, continued to be the clearing and forwarding agents and the services rendered by them during the year were satisfactory. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the agents during the year was 4,768½. The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission paid to the Clearing Agents for the services rendered and other incidental charges for the transport of consignments to respective destinations amounted to Rs. 15,87,243 (Rs. 17,02,848). Refund of excess customs duty, transit dues, etc., recovered from the Customs Authorities was Rs. 3,58,337 (Rs. 2,52,428).

1234. After ascertaining their financial stability and business capacity, 376 firms were included in the list of approved suppliers for a period of one year as against 385 during the previous year. The number of firms registered (for a period of five years) during the year was 111 as against 185 during the previous year. The registration fee realised was Rs. 5,980.

(vii) Public Service Commission

1235. The number and percentage of appointments held by Backward Classes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Advanced Class in the Gazetted and the non-Gazetted Services of the State as on 1st April 1954 were as follows :—

	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Backward Classes ...	1,075	62·1	33,447	64·6
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	40	2·3	3,097	5·9
Advanced Class ...	616	35·6	15,304	29·5
Total ...	1,731	100·00	51,848	100·00

1236. During the year, the Commission dealt with 15,504 references from Government, Heads of Departments and other Unit Officers of Recruitment and 19,068 applications from candidates for recruitment to various services. In addition to the above, 450 cases were referred to the Commission by Government, unofficially, for opinion. The number of letters issued from the Commission was 13,506.

1237. The Commission held 30 meetings for the transaction of business which could not be disposed of by circulation. Apart from this, 127 meetings were held during the year for interview of candidates for selection for appointments to various categories of services and posts.

1238. The Commission selected candidates for the following posts after interview :—

Gazetted Service.

Medical Probationers.
Lecturer in Animal Husbandry.
Assistant Professor in Spinning, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.
Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering, B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
Health Probationers.
Superintendent, Beggar Colony, Bangalore.
Probationers in the Public Works Department.

Upper Subordinate Service.

Secretary for Regulated Marketing Committee.
Special Officers for Depressed Classes.
Lecturer in Engineering College, Bangalore.
Secretary, Industrial Tribunal.

Subordinate Service.

Supervisors in the Public Works Department.
Lecturers in the University.
Sub-Editor, Kannada Labour Gazette.
Plant Pathology Assistant.
Assistant in Entomology.
Teaching Assistant in Agriculture.
Millet Assistant.
Research Assistant, Fisheries.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Industrial Supervisor.
Yard Master, Iron and Steel Works.
Traffic Inspector, Iron and Steel Works.
Station Master, Iron and Steel Works.
Cotton Assistant, Western Cotton Scheme.
Assistant Botanist, Agricultural Department.
Agricultural Demonstrator, Agricultural Department.
Farm Manager, Agriculture Department.
Lecturer in Physics, Technical Education.
Assistant Masters and Mistresses, Government High Schools.
Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department.
Candidates for Survey Training.
Candidates for Health Inspectors' Training.

1239. Five hundred and twenty-seven posts in the above services were advertised. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-one applications were received and of these 1,731 were interviewed and 424 were selected by the Commission. The remaining posts were required to be re-adverti-ed and filled up on account of paucity of qua'ified and suitable candidates Apart from the above, 527 vacancies were advertised, Five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine applications from eligible candidates were forwarded to Unit Officers detaining those of ineligible candidates for selection in respect of appointments for which selection was not made by the Commission after interview.

1240. There was no response from qualified candidates for several posts such as Public Health Nurses, Women Psychologist, Lecturers in Medical Schools, Lecturer in Mathematics, B.D.T. College of Engineering, Foreman, Government Road Transport Department, Third Class Health Officers, Instructors in Drawing, B.D.T. College, Glass Blower, Chemist in Mysore City Municipality, Spinning Shed Supervisor, Tamil Shorthand Reporters, Superintendent of Practical Instruction, Lecturer in the Medical College, Survey Instructor, Lecturer in Engineering, Bhadravathi, Crop Weather Observer, Agriculture Demonstrator, Graduate Proof Examiner, Sub-Inspector of Police (for Ex-Servicemen), Rattan Instructor, Drawing Masters and Forest Surveyor,

1241. The response was poor in respect of Accountant, Regulated Marketing Committee, Tractor Mechanics, Assistant Surgeon, Central Board of Indian Medicine, I Division Mapper, Crop Weather Observer, Lecturer in methods of Teaching Kannada, Vocational Class Teacher, Statistician, Assistant Curator, Survey Instructor, Rattan Instructor, Drawing Masters and Wood Expert.

1242. Approved lists of eligible candidates were issued by the Commission for the following kinds and classes of appointments.

1243. Number of candidates assigned in the approved lists :—

Sl. No.	Kind and Class of Appointments	'A' List (Open to all Classes)	'B' List (Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only)
1	I Division Clerks ...	...	347
2	Veterinary Inspectors ...	...	9
3	Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.	...	40
4	Assistant Surgeons, Class II (Men).	10	90
5	Assistant Surgeons, Class II (Women).	4	15
6	Steno-Typists and Typists, I Grade.	...	7
7	Steno-Typists and Typists, II Grade.	...	47
8	Teachers in Middle Schools...	3	1,505
9	Teachers in Primary Schools	28	422
10	Assistant Draftsman ...	...	85

Note.—Candidates for 'A' lists were not required for certian posts referred to above.

1244. Due to retrenchments in several Departments as a measure of economy and decontrol of food grains, 90 officials who were appointed in accordance with rules of recruitment were thrown out of employment and in accordance with the instructions issued by Government in this behalf, all these officials were shown the

MICEL-LANEOUS

topmost priority in filling up of the available vacancies and absorbed in service. All these belonged to Class II service. Apart from the above, 74 local candidates who were appointed in the Food Supplies Department prior to 1st April 1950 and thrown out were also absorbed in other Departments. In addition to the 74 officials, a list of 103 such candidates belonging to Class III service was also sent to all the unit Officers for absorbing them in available vacancies in Class III.

1245. The following important Rules and Regulations were issued by Government during the year in consultation with the Commission :—

(i) Amendments to the Mysore Munsiffs (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules, 1954 ;

(ii) Rules prescribing method of recruitment and promotion to the Gazetted cadre of Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests.

(iii) Revised Rules prescribing the minimum qualification for the posts of Lecturers in the University of Mysore.

(iv) Instruction to all departments to open and maintain character rolls of all officials and to prepare up-to-date gradation lists.

(v) Rules prescribing method of recruitment and promotion to the Gazetted cadre of Assistant Directors in the Printing Department.

(vi) Rules prescribing method of recruitment and promotion to the Gazetted cadre of Assistant Sales-tax Officers.

(vii) Rules reserving $\frac{1}{8}$ of the vacancies of teachers in the middle school cadre for promotion of teachers in primary schools who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination subject to communal ratio.

(viii) Amendment to Article 322 of the M.S.R. empowering the Heads of Departments to re-employ pensioners for a period not exceeding one year in non-Gazetted posts without reference to the Commission.

(ix) Rules revising the reservation of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent direct recruitment appointments to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to 18 per cent.

(x) Rules regarding recruitment, promotion and other service conditions of the Accounts cadre in the Electrical Department.

The following important proposals of the Commission were still under the consideration of Government:

(i) Rules for competitive Examination for recruitment to the ministerial and non-technical executive posts in the services of the State.

(ii) Amendments to the Mysore Public Service Commission Regulations and Rules (Functions and Limitation of Functions).

(iii) Transfer of the work of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examination Board to the Public Service Commission.

(viii) Efficiency Audit.

1246. Sixty-three inspections were conducted during the year which included six District Offices (Bus Sections), one Sub-Division Office, eighteen Taluk Offices, four Public Works Department Offices, thirty other Offices and institutions.

1247. Surprise inspections were conducted in respect of 18 Taluk Offices including 2 Taluk Treasuries, one Sub-Division Office, seven Sub-Registry Offices, seventeen other Offices such as Assistant Engineer's Office, Assistant Registrar's Office, Hospitals and other institutions. Irregularities noticed were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities for rectification.

1248. The office of the Sub-Division Officer, the office of the Regional Transport Authority, the Taluk Office, the Commercial Tax Officer's Office and the Agricultural Demonstrator's Office and District Hospital at Bellary were also inspected.

1249. Inspection notes were sent to the Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of concerned Departments for needful action.

1250. Serious irregularities whenever noticed were brought to the notice of Government.

1251. As a result of investigation of irregularities, one Amildar and One Assistant Director of Agriculture were warned. one Assistant Registrar of Co-oparative Societies was warned and required to make good Rs. 151. One Assistant Engineer was reduced by one increment and a sum of Rs. 371-11-0 was recovered and another Assistant Engineer was retired compulsorily.

1252. One clerk of the Electrical Department was reduced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 75, one Agricultural Inspector was reduced from Rs. 110 to Rs. 95, one clerk of the Horticultural Department was kept under suspension, one clerk of the Registration Department was warned and one Sub-Overseer was dismissed from service.

(ix) Anti-Corruption.

1253. Traps were successfully arranged in respect of one Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Inspector, one Daffedar and one Sergeant of the Police Department on receipt of information that they were demanding illegal gratification in connection with their official business. The first three were prosecuted before the Court of Law.

1254. One Police Sub-Inspector who was prosecuted was convicted and sentenced to undergo R.I. for 6 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo R.I. for one month. Two hardware merchants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each and in default to undergo S.I. for eight days for having sold zinc sheets in black-market. One Sri Avalappa was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo R I. for 1½ months under Prohibition Act.

1255. Action was taken in respect of 20 private buses and five private lorries for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. Fifteen cases of non-issue of tickets, etc., in respect of Government buses were detected and they were brought to the notice of the General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Department, for necessary action.

1256. On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against six Amildars, nine Revenue Inspectors, three Shanbhogues, one Manager of the District Police

Office, three Police Inspectors, seven Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, one Jamedar, three Daffedars, one Assistant ngineer, five Sub-Overseers, one Meter Inspector, one Inspector of Motor Vahicles, two Assistant Directors of Agriculture, one Inspector of Agriculture, two Sub-Registrars, one Inspector of Schools, three Head Masters, one Junior Engineer, one Meter Inspector, one Line Inspector, one Operator, one Excise Inspector, one Range Forest Officer, one Chief Executive Officer of a Municipality, one Inspector of Weights and Measures, one Lady Assistant Surgeon, one Midwife and eleven clerks.

1257. Out of 1,269 petitions received, 745 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental Officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, the allegations made in 430 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof and enquiries in respect of 66 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in services being terminated or dispensed with in the case of nine Government servants, nine compulsorily retired, two placed under suspension, fifteen reduced in pay, three whose increments stopped or deferred, ten reverted, two fined, two reprimanded and fifteen warned.

1258. A sum of Rs. 346-8-0 was ordered to be recovered from a special Sheristedar, Rs. 33-12-0 from a Senior Operator of the Electrical Department, Rs. 11-4-0 from a Lineman of the same department, Rs. 87-5-0 from a Garden Overseer, Rs. 352-8-0 from an Amildar and a Revenue Inspector, Rs. 268-11-0 from a retired Electric Superintendent, Rs. 85-10-3 from a Food Inspector, Rs. 18-5-0 from a Police Inspector, Rs. 10 from a Foreman of the Electrical Department, Rs 200 from an Executive Engineer, Rs. 71-9-0 from a Revenue Inspector, Rs. 3-2-0 from an Inspector of Vehicles and Rs. 102-10-8 from a clerk, Public Works Department.

1259. One ex-Special Revenue Inspector was debarred from future employment. The pension of a retired Electric Superintendent was reduced by Rs. 10. The future promotion of a Deputy Chief Engineer was ordered to be withheld.

MISCELLANEOUS

(x) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

1260. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated into Mysore State continued as in previous years to be under the administration of the Revenue Commissioner, who was also the Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Registration.

1261. Five families comprising of 21 persons were registered during the year bringing the total population of displaced persons migrated to the State from the beginning to 8,752 comprising of 2,072 families. Of these, 106 families consisting of 296 persons left the State to rehabilitate themselves in other States of the Union on employment offered to or business facilities secured by them.

Relief.

1262. In pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India, gratuitous relief by way of cash doles was paid to the old, the infirm, unattached women and their children and the destitutes who have none to support them or no source of earning, at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child per month. The expenditure was met out of the total contribution of Rs. 99,000 raised for the purpose from philanthropic public and after this fund was exhausted, the State Government advanced the necessary funds subject to reimbursement from the Government of India.

Rehabilitation Loans.

1263. In accordance with the Scheme of the Government of the India empowering the State Government to sanction a rehabilitation loan below Rs. 5,000, a total sum of Rs. 12,001 was disbursed to 12 families by way of rehabilitation loans for trade, business, tailoring, etc., bringing the total amount advanced from the commencement of the scheme to Rs. 3,33,891, in respect of 285 displaced persons. A further sum of Rs. 38,010 was granted to 31 displaced persons settled at Bellary, besides a sum of Rs. 4,396 spent towards the supply of rations to the displaced persons at Bellary.

Housing.

1264. Out of 200 sites in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore reserved for the displaced persons, fifty-three houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,600 each (exclusive of the value of site) through the agency of the City

Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore and were allotted to displaced persons having verified claims. Besides, three families were allotted houses in Kumara Park West Extension built under the local housing schemes and two of them were granted a loan of Rs. 5,000 each in order to enable them to purchase the house.

Recoveries.

1265. A total sum of Rs. 67,375 (Principal) and a sum of Rs. 2,148 towards interest was recovered from the displaced persons from the beginning to end of the Financial year. Recovery of loans from displaced persons was continued.

Financial Assistance to displaced students.

1266. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted by the Government of India for grant of Financial Assistance to Displaced students and 367 students were given the assistance amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 14,998.

1267. Five hundred and sixty compensation applications were received from the displaced persons in general during the year and they were forwarded to the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay and the Chief Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi, after necessary investigation as to the dues outstanding to the State Government from the claimants.

(xi) Regional Employment Exchange.

1268. The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, registered as usual all categories of employment seekers during the year and placed suitable candidates against reported vacancies.

1269. The weekly registration work at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore City, continued to work on all working Saturdays.

1270. Statistics relating to Registrations, Vacancies notified and the placements effected were as follows:—

Year	Registrations	Vacancies notified	No. o candidates placed	No. of candidates on the Live Register at the end of the year
1953-54	16,272	1,251	906	7,127
1954-55	15,020	1,252	710	7,659

MISCELLANEOUS

1271. A majority of the unemployed people on the Live Register at the end of the year belonged to the clerical and unskilled categories for whom employment opportunities were very few and far between.

1272. A good number of the Mysore State Government Departments made use of the Employment Exchange in filling up some of their vacancies excluded from the purview of the State Public Service Commission. Two hundred and fifteen State Government Vacancies were notified to the Exchange and 130 candidates were placed in employment.

District Employment Exchange, Mysore.

1273. District Employment Exchange, Mysore, continued to serve the three Revenue Districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore, with Mysore as Headquarters.

1274. Statistics relating to the working of the Mysore Office were :—

Year	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Placements	No. of candidates on the Live Register at the end of the year
1953-54	6,558	281	164	2,286
1954-55	4,691	259	160	1,963

Trend of Employment.

1275. There was considerable demand for Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders and highly qualified personnel with technical skill.

(xii) Statistics.

1276. As the Department of Statistics was bifurcated from that of the Economic Development and Planning in February 1954, the Director of Agriculture was appointed as *Ex-Officio* Director of Statistics.

1277. A Pilot Random Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment and Housing Conditions was conducted in October and November 1954 in Basavanagudi East, Bangalore.

1278. The whole of Bangalore was divided into convenient divisions and then sub-divided into Blocks on the basis of the Census divisions of 1951 and houses were selected at random on three per cent sample basis, and all the households in the houses so selected were enumerated. Two thousand three hundred and nine houses with 4,584 households came under enumeration and the data so collected was tabulated and interpreted.

1279. A *pro forma* has been prepared for conducting a sample socio-economic survey of Government Employees in the State and Government have also permitted the conducting of the survey.

1280. A *pro forma* has also been prepared for conducting a sample socio-economic survey of the Students of the Mysore University in the first instance.

Index number of prices received by the Farmer.

1281. This was proposed to be studied in respect of all the important crops, food as well as commercial, like paddy, ragi, jawar, gram, sugarcane, potato, cotton, coffee, cardamom, arecanut, cocoanut, etc., taking into consideration the prices actually obtained by the cultivators, based on the wholesale price index number.

Index number of prices paid by the Farmer.

1282. The total cash expenditure of the cultivator falls under two principal heads (1) Domestic expenditure and (2) Farm cultivation costs.

1283. *Index of Domestic Expenses.*-The main items of expenditure of a cultivator would be under food, fuel, lighting, clothing, medicine, travelling, religion, social amusements, etc. An idea of relative importance of each of these items can be had from proper detailed accounts in a prescribed *pro forma*, as required by the Department, throughout the year. It was found very necessary and desirable to entrust this work to the local school masters in the respective villages who would visit those selected families as often as necessary and ascertain the details of expenditure and maintain the accounts.

1284. A detailed *pro forma* was prepared for conducting a Pilot Sample Survey of Industrial Concerns in the State as required by Government and 34 concerns were selected on random sampling basis with probability, proportional to the average number of persons engaged per day in each concern. The *pro forma* were filled up by the

MISCELLANEOUS

selected industries and the same forwarded to the Department of Statistics by the Director of Industries and Commerce for compilation, tabulation and analysis.

1285. At the request of the Special Chief Engineer for Major Irrigation Works in Mysore, a detailed scheme for conducting a Pilot Sample Survey in the areas affected by Nugu Reservoir in the first instance was prepared and sent to him for obtaining sanction of Government and such a survey was proposed to be conducted in order to assess the indirect benefits of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects in the State as recommended by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

Publications.

1286. Necessary statistical data was collected from different departments as per *pro forma* prepared under 82 headings for compiling a Pocket Compendium for 1955 for the Mysore State and the same was sent to the Principal Information Officer for publication.

PART II

(i) Revenue.

1287. Rainfall during the year was generally timely throughout the State, though it was heavy in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Parts of Pavagada, Madhugiri and Koratagere Taluks of Tumkur District and Bellary District did not receive timely rains. Except for these areas, in other areas both wet and dry crops were good. The market was well supplied and food-grains were available in open market in sufficient quantities. Owing to prevalence of good prices, the ryots and the merchant classes prospered well. The Labour Classes were also well off, as they found sufficient employment. The condition of the middle classes remained the same and showed no substantial change towards better. On the whole, the seasonal conditions were good and economic condition of the people in the State was satisfactory.

Material prosperity of the people.

1288. The Distress conditions that prevailed during the three previous years abated during the year. There was no distress as good seasonal conditions prevailed in the State. Food grains, fodder and drinking water were largely available. The unprecedented rains in May 1955 caused however considerable damage due to the breaching of several tanks, to public and private property in parts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35,000 to Chitaldrug and Rs. 30,000 to Shimoga Districts for granting gratuitous relief to the needy persons. Besides, the two Districts have been allotted Rs. 50,000 each for granting loans for resettlement of the affected persons. Repairs to tanks, bridges, roads, etc., thus damaged are reported to have been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Distress Relief.

1289. The scheme of sanctioning subsidy for sinking irrigation wells sanctioned in Government Order dated 12th March 1946 continued from time to time was in force in the State including Bellary District during the year. Government sanctioned in September 1954 the following concessions to the ryots in Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar

Special measures to ameliorate the condition of Agriculturists.

MISCELLANEOUS

Districts, after taking into consideration the hardships experienced by the ryot population in these areas in previous years, they are:—

(1) writing off of the assessment amounting to Rs. 11,271 in respect of the year 1950-51, the recovery of which was suspended;

(2) collection of the suspended assessment (without interest) relating to the year 1951-52 during the year 1953-54; and

(3) collection of the suspended amount relating to 1952-53 without interest during 1954-55.

Emigration and Immigration.

1290. There was no unusual movements of labour either within or from and into the State during the year. It is reported that the usual influx of coolies for work in the Coffee, Rubber and Tea Estates as well as in Area Gardens from South Canara and Malabar parts continued during the year. Labourers from Tamil Province of Madras immigrated in groups into Kadur and Tarikere Taluks and some of them have permanently resided. There was immigration of labour into Shimoga District from South Canara, Malabar, Andhra, Tamilnad, as big schemes such as Bhadra Reservoir Project, Bhadra Left Bank Channel and Tunga Right and Left Bank Channels are in progress.

Alienation of State lands.

1291. A total extent of 718 acres and 36¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 503-12-0 was alienated during the year as against 574 acres and 34¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 256-7-6 alienated during the previous year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

1292. An extent of 1,10,708 acres and 24 guntas was available at the beginning of the year 1954-55 and an extent of 1,056 acres of Kaval land was surrendered, making a total of 1,11,764 acres and 24 guntas. Out of this, an extent of 1,757 acres and 34 guntas has been disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,10,006 acres and 30 guntas of land at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,613-4-3 was realised by the disposal of the above land, the assessment levied being Rs. 431-7-6.

Date Reserve Lands.

1293. An extent of 1,36,705 acres was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 776 acres and 32 guntas was released during the year, making a total of 1,37,481 acres and 32 guntas available for disposal during

the year. Out of this an extent of 2,605 acres and 27 guntas was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,34,876 acres and 5 guntas available for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 21,119-3-6 was realised by the disposal of the said extent of land during the year and the assessment booked on those disposed of lands was Rs. 1,146-2-3 as against Rs. 1,311-9-3 during the previous year.

Darkhasts..

1294. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 9,376 (including Bellary District) and the number received was 29,464 making a total of 38,840. Out of these, 29,754 darkhasts have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,086 at the end of the year. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 41,288 acres 31 guntas as against 52,213 acres and 35 guntas during the previous year and the amount realised being Rs. 9,65,728-8-4 as against Rs. 7,57,606-8-1. The assessment levied on them was Rs. 48,663-2-7.

Grow More Food Scheme

1295. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Rules from the beginning till the close of the Scheme is 3,61,806 acres and 9 guntas. Out of this the grants in respect of 87,007 acres and 35 guntas of land were cancelled for violation of the conditions of the grant, etc. Out of the remaining area, an extent of 81,537 acres and 28 guntas of land has been confirmed up to the end of the year.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

1296. The total area under occupation during the year was 1,02,51,878 acres as against 1,01,92,740 acres inclusive of Bellary figures in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of 59,138 acres. The increase was due to disposal of lands under darkhast rules and restoration of khatas. The net area cropped during the year was 83,95,048 acres as against 82,90,019 acres in the previous year showing a net increase of 1,05,029 acres inclusive of Bellary figures. The increase is reported to be generally due to favourable seasonal conditions during the year. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 18·11 against 21·00 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to be fallow was the highest in the case of Shimoga District, being 34·26 and the lowest in the case of Bellary District being 4·43. The total area cultivated with the select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram,

jowar (Cholam), sugarcane and cotton in several Districts of the State was as follows :—

		1953-54. (Excluding Bellary)	*1954-55. (Including Bellary)*
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Paddy	...	8,49,222	8,67,181
Ragi	...	17,25,088	19,41,316
Horsegram	...	8,68,567	8,26,723
Jowar (Cholam)	...	5,28,323	10,14,367
Sugarcane	...	52,386	63,290
Cotton	...	1,34,163	4,56,198

Expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar, Chitaldrug District.

1297. The total extent of land under this channel under occupation was 10,651 acres and 14 guntas.

1297. The total demand, collection and balance under several heads were Rs. 94,923 (Rs. 96,505), Rs. 90,584 (Rs. 84,308) and Rs. 4,339 (Rs. 12,197) respectively. The Vani Vilas Sagar Consultative Committee met at frequent intervals and discussed matters regarding the supply of water, inclusion and exclusion of land in the Block Area. Action was taken as per decision arrived at in the meetings. The entire policy regarding cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar will have to be reviewed very early, as there is scope for increasing the atchkat to 18,000 acres at least.

Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir, Kunigal Taluk.

1298. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir spreading over 30 villages is 14,063 acres and 7 guntas, out of which, 1,767 acres and 7 guntas is in dry belt zone and 1,425 acres are old wet and garden lands and the remaining 10,871 are dry lands brought under cultivation under the Reservoir.

Development of cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel

1299. The area irrigated by the channel was 5,117 acres and 10 guntas at the beginning of the year. Neither any extent of land was included into nor excluded from the channel atchkat during the year.

Anjanapur Reservoir

1300. The Reservoir at Anjanapur in Shikaripur Taluk with its two channels—The Right Bank channel running to a length of 20 miles and Left Bank Channel running to a length of $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, have been constructed to irrigate the lands in 30 villages—(Right Bank=24 villages; Left Bank=6 villages). During the year, the area irrigated under the channels was 17,113 acres and 34 guntas as against 16,742 acres and 37 guntas during the preceding year.

Loans : Takavi Loans

1301. Seven thousand and ninety-three applications for a sum of Rs. 21,83,988 were dealt with during the year. Two thousand and fifty-six applications for a loan of Rs. 4,86,215 were santioned. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six applications for a sum of Rs. 6,06,377 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 19,89,277-10-7. A sum of Rs. 7,52,385-11-0 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,36,891-15-7. The percentage of collection to demand was 47·8 as against 49·5 in the previous year.

Land Improvement Loan.

1302. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-four applications for an aggregate loan of Rs. 18,22,571 were dealt with during the year. Nine hundred and forty-one applications for a sum of Rs. 2,96,262 were sanctioned. Eight hundred and fifty-one applications for a sum of Rs. 7,54,283 were pending sanction at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 7,63,376-9-2. A sum of Rs. 2,21,595-14-3 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,41,780-10-11 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 46 per cent as against 48·5 per cent in the previous year.

Record of Rights.

1303. The scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Rights Scheme into as many inam villages as practicable.

Mutation Cases.

1304. Out of 3,42,455 Mutation cases, 2,52,377 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 90,078 cases at the end of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,22,922 under Mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 2,91,098 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,31,824 at the close of the year.

Hissa Fees.

1305. There was a total demand of Rs. 4,39,229 of which Rs. 64,523 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,74,706.

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

1306. The number of boundary marks inspected by the Amildars and Revenue Inspectors during the year was 19,21,109 as against 15,89,849 in the previous year. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and three boundary marks were found missing or in a

state of disrepair and out of these, 44,286 were set right by the occupants concerned. In 1,374 cases, the liability of the defaulting ryots to make good the cost of repairs was enforced and a sum of Rs. 349-4-0 was recovered.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

1307. All the frontier boundary marks in the State were inspected by the respective Revenue Officers at the time of Taluk Jamabandy as well as during the course of their normal tours. All the frontier boundary marks are reported to be in good condition.

Tanks.

1308. There were in all 2,741 major and 21,126 minor tanks in the State during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 314 and 1,364 respectively. The repairs and improvements to tanks were taken up in the order of their urgency by the Public Works Department.

Chowtayi Tanks

1309. There were 187 Chowtayi tanks in the State and the amount of remission the Chowtayidars are entitled to, in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,409-13-8. Out of these, 101 tanks were in action and 86 were out of action. A sum of Rs. 1,427-10-6 was remitted during the year in respect of 164 tanks.

(ii) Muzrai.

1310. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and on the Independence and Republic Days.

1311. Important utsavams and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Gumbuz were conducted according to schedule.

1312. The appointment of Sri K. Ramasastrigalu of Kanakapura as the head of Sri Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala Taluk was approved by Government in March 1955.

1313. The protection and maintenance of twenty National Monuments in Hassan District were vested with the Central Department of Archæology.

1314. The number of major muzrai temples in the State increased from 238 to 262. The number of minor muzrai temples has increased from 1,286 to 1,318. There are 13,398 village muzrai temples. There are 4 major, 17 minor and 57 village Jain bastis, 366 mathas and 57 chattrams in the State.

1315. The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year. Sri Sringeri Mutt.

1316. The income of the Mutt and Jahagir under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,61,585 as against Rs. 4,18,091 provided in the Budget for 1954-55, the apparent fall in income was due to the non-receipt of the full amount of Rs. 2,43,000 provided under sandalwood. The expenditure charged to service heads amounted to Rs. 2,55,126 (Rs. 2,65,659).

1317. The closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 45,749-14-5 (Rs. 1,26,212-12-6).

1318. The total collections of the Jahagir during the year was Rs. 68,168.

1319. The Mutt owns 157 buildings including 24 houses constructed and rented out in Shankara Park, Bangalore.

1320. The Mutt is contributing a fair amount for the promotion of culture and other public amenities. It is running about 8 patashalas in the State turning out a good number of pandits each year.

1321. The President of Indian Republic visited Sringeri during August 1954 and had darshan of Sri Saradamba and other deities and also an interview with His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Mahaswamigalavaru.

1322. Sri Jagadguru Sri Chandrasekhara Bharathi Swamigalavaru attained Nirvana on 26th September 1954. Customary functions such as Aradhana, etc., were conducted at temples.

1323. Pattabhishekam of His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Vidyathirtha Swamigalavaru took place on 16th October 1954.

1324. Navarathri function which is the most important function at Sringeri was celebrated on a grand scale as usual.

1325. The temples in the State were well maintained. The total income and expenditure of Sri Srikanteswaraswamy temple, Nanjangud, were Rs. 97,995 (Rs. 85,457) and Rs. 69,473, respectively.

1326. The total receipts and expenditure of Sri Chamarajeswaraswamy temple at Chamarajanagar, were Rs. 39,326 and Rs. 46,217, respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,844 at the end of the year.

Mysore State Charities, Tirupati.

1327. The total income of the charities amounted to Rs. 72,862.

1328. During the year, 13,152 Brahmins and 25,608 Non-brahmins were fed as against 13,002 Brahmins and 28,236 Non-brahmins in the previous year.

1329. The daily and periodical services both in the temple and chattram were conducted regularly.

Muslim Institutions.

1330. All the Muslim Institutions were well maintained.

1331. The Government of India, Archæological Department assumed charge of the structure of the Gumbuz and the allied institutions and executed certain repair works.

Prince Gulam Mohamad Charity Fund.

1332. The charity was formed by the Late Prince Gulam Mohamad and is administered by a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total investment held was Rs. 6,87,100.

Jain Basthis.

1333. Sri Singanagadde Basthi Mutt in Narasimharajapura Taluk is under Government management. The Jain basthis at Sravanabelagola, which are treated as a single major muzrai institution continued to be managed by the Sri Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt as the sole-dharma darsi.

Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patasala, Bangalore.

1334. The institution which was started on 1st August 1946 continued to be under Government management. It is maintained by the interest realised on the endowment made by Sri Ramakrishnappa. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and the Vedic learning.

1335. A sum of Rs. 3,39,424 was spent on 384 old and new works sanctioned during the year.

1336. At the close of the year 629 works costing Rs. 9,25,092 were pending execution. The delay in completion of these works was due to the rise in the cost of building materials, the difficulty in securing materials like cement, steel, etc., in large quantities and also due to the rise in the cost of labour resulting in revision of two sanctioned estimates.

1337. *Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions*:—The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,02,076 and the total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 36,89,970 amounted to Rs. 57,92,046, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,28,949, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 37,63,097.

BANGALORE,
Dated 7th June 1956.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1954-55.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	2,75,83	2,40,85	3,52,21	5,58,67
Union Excise Duties	...	3,62	1,71	3,54
Taxes on Income, etc.	...	11,18	6,53	12,07
Estate Duty	...	...	...	1,36
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,20,25	1,10,42	1,38,10	1,26,53
2. Sale of Government Estates ..	7,00	6,30	5,06	5,63
3. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	2,87	3,18	5,41	4,41
4. Rents, etc., of Fisheries	...	70	...	...
5. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	7	16	4	2
6. Collection of Payment for Service rendered.	20	20	17	12
7. Miscellaneous	20,00	20,60	23,08	26,19
8. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*28,93*	*4,09*	*56,00*	*8,66*
Total ...	1,21,46	1,37,47	1,15,86	1,54,24
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers ...	73,21	78,15	53,70	1,20,77
2. Miscellaneous	2,02	3,15	4,72	4,48
3. Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*2*	*6*	*8*
Total ...	75,21	81,28	58,36	1,25,17
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits ...	75,00	61,80	68,31	68,00
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	75,00	71,50	68,68	69,77
3. Malt Liquors	3,25	4,00	5,05	7,07
4. Wines and Spirits	7,50	8,50	11,25	10,92
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	2,35	2,45	2,79	2,79
6. Opium	2,75	2,20	2,49	2,12
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	40	35	1,24	3,22
8. Hemp and other Drugs	9,00	6,35	7,85	9,14
9. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel ...	3	...	2	13
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	1,30	31	53	53
11. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	2	3	1
12. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	14	19	19	11
13. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*5,00*	*4,00*	*2,47*	*5,25*
Total ...	1,71,72	1,53,67	1,65,96	1,68,56
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	33,00	44,72	34,32	53,37
2. Duty on Impressing Documents ...	1,25	1,22	2,25	2,59
3. Fines and Penalties ...	20	17	13	14
4. Miscellaneous	20	25	68	14
5. Deduct—Refunds	*5,00*	*5,04*	*3,03*	*11,49*
Total (*a*) ...	29,65	41,32	34,35	44,75

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	18,00	22,60	21,55	24,15
2. Other Receipts	2,00	1,62	1,27	1,16
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	10	3	3	8
4. Deduct—Refunds	*2,00*	*3,00*	*2,30*	*2,44*
Total (*b*) ...	18,10	21,25	20,55	22,95
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	47,75	62,57	54,90	67,70
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	54	39	23	4
2. Court fees realised in cash ...	40	47	18	14
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	5,50	8,33	5,97	18
4. Miscellaneous	60	51	34	6,46
5. Recoveries of over-payments ...	3	4	1	25
6. Collection of payments for service rendered.	...	...	...	4
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,00*	*85*	*59*	*30*
Total ...	6,07	8,89	6,14	6,81
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,48,18	1,87,05	1,82,77	2,00,52
2. Registration	10,00	10,88	11,90	10,91
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	30,48	38,06	39,46	59,56
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,02	2,66	3,86	5,03
5. Stationery and Printing	2,12	3,53	4,36	4,01
6. Miscellaneous	7,87	12,00	25,24	36,25
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	33	6,58	1,09	1,67
8. Police	5,22	6,08	4,75	5,16
9. Medical	20,72	17,10	11 17	10,67
10. Public Health	13,50	13,77	13,80	17,61
11. Education	27,74	26,83	27,24	37,09
12. Receipts under M. V. Act	58,53	88,23	80,96	91,04
Total ...	3,26,71	4,12,77	4,07,20	4,79,52
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	4,13	4,29	6,18	7,21
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	24,00	29,95	33,38	42,43
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	70	1,47	1,32	1,22
(iv) Miscellaneous	10	11	47,78	12
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*10*	*11*	*24*	*29*
Total (1) ...	28,83	35,71	88,42	50,69
2. Civil Works	37,83	31,31	34,75	26,99
3. Agriculture	10,19	21,10	17,26	20,39
4. Veterinary	7,09	7,33	8,73	6,66
5. Co-operation	58	67	47	1,01
6. Industries and Supplies	6,18,50	6,52,94	5,24,01	5,38,45
7. Rural Development	...	...	2,90	17,42
Total ...	7,03,02	7,49,06	6,76,54	6,61,61

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Transfers from Famine Relief ...	...	...	21,05	2,36
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	7,66	6,51	2,45	4,38
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept.	...	...	2	1
3. Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...	84,58	75,06	87,99	1,23,57
4. Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	10	2,50	9,02	9,87
Total ...	92,34	84,07	99,48	1,37,83
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,85,00	3,89,00	3,86,68	3,86,19
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Government	...	...	...	455
Extraordinary Receipts ...	21,86	27,82	22,37	52
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds ...	1,11,11	...	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	20,62,25	21,21,40	20,22,78	22,12,03
N. Public Debt	6,03,30	12,81,36	9,59,55	8,05,63
R. Loans and Advances by State Government	40,59	51,40	26,68	70,89
Total Consolidated Fund ...	27,06,14	34,54,16	30,09,01	30,88,55
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	5,20	5,50	3,27	2,36
Savings Bank Deposits	3,35,00	2,50,00	1,91,60	1,87,76
State Certificates	20,00	15,00	12,19	9,06
State Provident Funds	19,62	23,78	26,35	23,69
Other Accounts	1,13,00	1,22,00	1,31,50	1,31,45
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	55,21	77,96	58,07	81,50
Reserve Funds	1,65,06	1,76,97	5,29,72	1,93,00
Other Deposit Accounts	9,07,90	10,11,42	9,62,21	8,34,80
Advances not bearing interest ...	84,08	1,38,59	1,31,16	1,57,66
Suspense	32,13,02	19,93,00	30,27,53	32,33,28
Miscellaneous	...	...	40	...
Remittances	69,04,08	53,13,22	57,25,29	43,08,24
Reserve Bank Deposits	50,00	60,00,00	26,21,68	35,19,24
Total Public Account ...	1,18,72,17	1,51,29,44	1,34,20,97	1,26 82,04
Total Receipts ...	1,45,78,31	1,85,83,60	1,64,29,98	1,57,70,59
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	1,48,54,14	1,88,24,45	1,67,82,19	1,63,29,26

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	32,71	33,69	26,32	33,10
2. State Excise Duties	10,24	8,86	8,94	10,18
3 Stamps	2,08	2,81	1,77	2,57
4. Forest	38,21	41,66	39,77	41,51
5. Registration	4,87	5,51	4,98	5,45
6. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	7,10	10,05	8,98	8,28
7. Other Taxes and Duties ...	5,02	9,15	5,75	7,83
Total ...	1,00,23	1,11,63	96,51	1,08,92
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	82,88	1,00,99	83,73	93,36
2. Administration of Justice ...	27,39	31,71	28,40	29,00
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,87	18,52	11,69	12,83
4. Police	1,12,86	1,19,64	1,12,56	1,16,40
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	12,26	12,38	13,40	37,72
6. Stationery and Printing ...	18,17	19,57	16,90	17,53
7. Miscellaneous	18,10	16,23	18,88	16,52
Total ...	2,78,53	3,18,99	2,85,56	3,23,36
C. Public Instruction	3,57,46	3,77,90	3,23,44	3,42,83
D. Medical charges	1,02,75	1,10,12	96,14	1,06,03
F. Public Works.—				
1. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.	22,94	12,89	13,05	5,61
2. Civil Works	2,36,59	2,91,28	2,26,89	2,48,76
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	66,02	45,09	74,77	54,51
Total F ...	3,25,55	3,49,26	3,14,71	3,08,88
G. Pensions	57,49	66,92	58,97	66,96
H Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	40,00	62,00	42,00	62,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	89,26	64,74	34,08	55,11
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	...	88,54	81,49	86,92
4. Public Health	42·84	40,29	29,09	32,60
5. Agriculture	59,98	58,36	51,34	41,02
6. Veterinary	25,32	29,11	23,79	22,51
7. Industries and Supplies ...	6,12,42	6,39,44	4,97,09	5,89,27
8. Rural Development Department ...	31,52	49,15	34,70	61,32
9. Co-operation	6,59	7,80	6,10	7,24
10. Famine Relief	30,00	...	21,05	2,36
11. Scientific Departments ...	6,29	9,27	5,51	8,36
12. Extraordinary charges ...	38,40	25,00	28,72	15,98
13. Community Development Projects ...	15,00	22,11	3,06	13,37
Total ...	9,97,57	10,95,81	8,58,02	9,98,06

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	...	10	...	...
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	1,56,61	3,26,58	1,69,23	3,87,30
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	1,80,66	1,81,30	39,96	85,15
4. Capital Account of Civil Works ...	10,00	28,00	17,03	42,76
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,50,00	2,20,00	2,38,43	1,38,34
6. Community Development Projects ...	1,000	...	...	...
7. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes	5,00	17,00	5,09	19,00
8. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...
9. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	50,00	—1,50,00	—3,70,19	—94,99
Total ...	5,62,27	6,22,98	99,55	5,27,56
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	27,81,85	30,53,61	21,32,90	27,82,60
N. Public Debt	16,64	5,39,55	6,07,94	44,21
N.A. Inter State Debt Settlements ...	...	...	17	2
R. Loans and Advances by State Government.	2,07,51	2,02,77	1,00,62	1,17,55
Total Consolidated Fund ...	30,06,00	37,95,93	28,41,63	29,44,38
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans	20	50	44	44
Savings Bank Deposits	3,15,00	2,31,00	2,35,46	1,88,96
State Certificates	20,00	20,00	16,43	32,79
State Provident Funds	11,91	14,08	14,75	15,40
Other Accounts	72,00	71,00	69,80	74,26
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds	55,21	77,96	58,07	81,50
Reserve Funds	1,89,50	1,48,01	1,28,92	82,24
Other Deposit Accounts	8,94,46	9,50,66	8,84,99	8,43,74
Advances not bearing Interest ...	83,27	1,64,66	1,37,53	1,49,39
Suspense	31,12,52	19,92,50	35,31,38	34,03,62
Miscellaneous	...	...	14	75
Remittances	69,05,08	53,14,22	56,82,30	43,72,40
Reserve Bank Deposits	50,00	60,00,00	26,21,68	35,19,24
Total Public Account ...	1,17,09,15	1,49,84,59	1,33,81,89	1,27,59,73
Total Disbursements ...	1,47,15,15	1,87,80,52	1,62,23,52	1,57,04,11
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,38,99	43,93	5,58,67	6,25,15
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,48,54,14	1,88,24,45	1,67,82,19	1,63,29,26

APPENDIX

I-A—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance

No. Heads	Demand	
	Arrears	Current
1	2	3
I Land Revenue—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Assessment on lands	65,11,165 0 0	1,33,75,083 0 0
2 Quit rent	5,73,632 0 0	5,67,341 0 0
3. Miscellaneous	15,63,198 0 0	33,66,269 0 0
Total ...	86,47,995 0 0	1,73,08,693 0 0
II. Forest—		
1. Timber and other Produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	14,47,483 0 0	1,08,36,551 0 0
2. Timber and other produce removed from forests by Consumers and purchasers.	2,92,837 0 0	16,93,638 0 0
3. Miscelleneous :—		
(i) Wood Preservation Plant	2,61,671 0 0	6,60,519 0 0
(ii) Miscellaneous	1,12,659 0 0	2,55,692 0 0
(iii) Receipt from Development Schemes ...	7,399 0 0	23,064 0 0
Total ...	12,22,049 0 0	1,34,69,464 0 0

I—*contd.*

under principal heads of Revenue for 1954-55.

Demand	Collections	Remissions	Closing balance
Total			
4	5	6	7
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,98,86,248 0 0	1,25,77,474 0 0	5,19,528 0 0	67,89,246 0 0
11,40,973 0 0	6,37,359 0 0	8,999 0 0	4,94,615 0 0
49,29,467 0 0	33,35,650 0 0	1,32,132 0 0	14,61,685 0 0
2,59,56,688 0 0	1,65,50,483 0 0	6,60,659 0 0	87,45,546 0 0
1,22,84,034 0 0	1,06,67,909 0 0	71 8 0	16,16,053 8 0
19,86,475 0 0	14,06,049 0 0	10 0 0	5,80,416 0 0
9,22,190 0 0	6,36,192 0 0	121 0 0	2,85,877 0 0
3,68,351 0 0	2,26,094 0 0	172 0 0	1,42,085 0 0
30,463 0 0	24,168 0 0	...	6,295 0 0
1,55,91,513 0 0	1,29,60,412 0 0	374 8 0	26,30,726 8 0

APPENDIX I-B—**Statement showing the Demand, Collection and**

Sl. No.	Detailed Heads	Demand	
		Arrears	Current
1	2	3	4
	VII. EXCISE REVENUE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack shop rent	4,76,722 4 11	36,10,536 0 0
2	Duty on arrack	...	21,77,534 4 10
3	Special liquor license fees	15,756 0 0	2,79,151 4 0
4	Duty on Special liquors and jaggery arrack	...	1,92,037 2 0
5	Duty on I.M.F.L.	...	1,75,191 11 3
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes and proof and over proof.	...	2,61,149 11 3
	Total ...	4,92,478 4 11	66,95,600 1 4
7	Shop Rent (Date)	6,29,401 11 2	62,72,324 13 4
		—3,125 0 0	...
8	Do (Bagani)	2,523 0 3	3,784 8 0
9	Inam shop Rent	10,645 4 9	2,15,289 6 3
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	37,657 7 3	7,95,550 8 10
		—391 2 0	...
11	Do do (Bagani) ...	...	...
12	H.M.S. Tree-tax	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	26,950 3 6
	Total ...	9,80,227 8 5	73,43,799 7 11
		—3,616 2 0	...
14	Ganja shop rent	1,10,372 5 4	3,29,901 0 0
15	Duty on Ganja	...	4,40,407 12 3
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	1,31,230 0 0
	Total ...	1,10,872 5 4	9,01,538 12 3
17	Opium license fee	57,109 0 0	1,36,413 0 0
18	Gain on sale of Opium	...	82,053 12 0
	Total ...	57,109 0 0	2,18,466 12 0
19	Beer license fees	1,23,301 0 0	3,10,964 0 0
20	Beer Duty	...	2,86,200 5 8
	Total ...	1,23,301 0 0	5,97,164 5 8
21	Foreign Liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	61,543 12 6	5,87,732 1 11
22	License fee on denatured Spirit ...	...	2,70,619 3 6
23	License fees on medicated wine ...	...	1,163 4 0
24	Miscellaneous, fees, etc.	3,604 5 0	63,348 10 5
	Other Items	...	5,716 15 3
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...	7,12,617 11 1
	Total ...	65,148 1 6	16,47,197 14 2
	Grand Total ...	15,29,136 3 2	1,73,73,767 5 4
		—3,516 2 0	..

Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for 1954-55.

Demand	Collection		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
40,87,258 4 11	99,233 11 0	35,56,789 10 5	36,56,032 5 5
21,77,534 4 10	...	21,77,534 4 10	21,77,534 4 10
2,94,907 4 0	6,751 0 0	2,79,151 4 0	2,85,9 2 4 0
1,92,037 2 0	...	1,92,037 2 0	1,92,037 2 0
1,75,191 11 3	...	1,75,191 11 3	1,75,191 11 3
2,61,149 11 3	...	2,61,149 11 3	2,61,149 11 0
71,88,078 6 3	1,05,984 11 0	66,41,862 11 9	67,47,847 6 9
68,93,601 8 6	2,83,006 6 8	59,98,776 15 2	61,81,783 5 0
...	...	...	...
6,307 8 3	2,523 0 3	3,784 8 0	6,307 8 3
2,25,834 11 0	10,645 4 9	2,10,895 2 0	2,21,540 6 9
8,32,816 14 1	23,168 12 9	7,62,254 10 5	7,90,423 7 2
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
26,950 3 6	...	29,950 3 6	26,950 3 6
79,90,510 13 4	3,24,343 8 5	69,02,661 7 1	72,27,004 15 6
...	...	...	...
4,40,773 5 4	26,196 5 9	3,01,529 0 0	3,27,725 8 9
4,40,407 12 3	...	4,40,407 12 3	4,40 407 12 3
1,31,230 0 0	...	1,31,230 0 0	1,31,220 0 0
10,12,411 1 7	26,196 5 9	8,73,166 12 3	8,99,363 2 0
1,93,522 0 0	3,525 0 0	1,33,834 0 0	1,37,359 0 0
82,053 12 0	...	82,053 12 0	82,053 12 0
2,75,575 12 0	3,525 0 0	2,15,887 12 0	2,19,412 12 0
4,34,265 0 0	12,500 0 0	3,10,964 0 0	3 23,464 0 0
2,86.200 5 8	...	2,86,200 5 8	2,86,200 5 8
7,20,465 5 8	12,500 0 0	5,97,164 5 8	6,09,664 5 8
6,49,275 14 5	61,543 12 6	5,17,811 2 11	5,79,354 15 5
2,70,619 3 6	...	2,70,619 3 6	2,70,619 3 6
1,163 4 0	...	1,163 4 0	1,163 4 0
72,952 15 5	1,701 4 0	68,921 10 5	70,622 14 0
5,716 15 3	...	5,716 15 3	5,716 15 3
7,12,617 11 1	...	7,12,617 11 1	7,12,617 11 0
17,12,845 15 8	63,245 0 6	15,76,849 15 2	16,40,094 15 0
1,68,99,387 6 6	5,35,794 9 8	1,68,07,592 15 11	1,73,43,387 9 0
...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Detailed Head	Remissions	
		Arrears	Current
		9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Arrack Shop-rent	...	...
2	Duty on arrack	...	...
3	Special liquor license fees	...	...
4	Duty on Special liquor and Jaggery arrack	...	..
5	Duty on I.M.F.L.	...	...
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and spirit used for commercial purposes and proof and over proof.	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
7	Shop-rent (Date)	...	...
8	Do (Bagani)	...	...
9	Inam Shop rent	...	...
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	...	...
11	Do (Bagani)	...	...
12	H. M. S. Tree-tax	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
14	Ganja Shop rent	...	...
15	Duty on Ganja	...	...
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
17	Opium license fee	...	...
18	Gain on sale of opium	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
19	Beer license fees	32,696 0 0	...
20	Beer Duty	...	...
	Total ...	32,696 0 0	...
21	Foreign liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	...	...
22	License fee on denatured Spirit	...	...
23	Do Medicated wines		...
24	Miscellaneous fines, etc., other Items ...	992 13 0	...
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...	...
	Total ...	992 13 0	...
	Grand Total ...	33,688 13 0	...

I.-B—*concld.*

Remissions	Balance		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	33,77,488 9 11	53,737 5 7	4,31,225 15 6
...	...	...	...
...	9,005 0 0	...	9,005 0 0
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	3,86,493 9 11	53,737 5 7	4,40,230 15 6
...	3,43,270 4 6	3,73,547 14 2	7,16,818 2 8
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	9,097 8 6	4,294 4 3	4,294 4 3
...	...	33,295 14 5	42,393 6 11
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	3,52,367 13 0	4,11,138 0 10	763,505 13 10
...	84,675 15 7	28,402 0 0	1,13,077 15 7
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	84,675 15 7	28,402 0 0	1,13,077 15 7
...	53,584 0 0	2,549 0 0	56,133 0 0
...	...	...	...
...	53,584 0 0	2,549 0 0	56,133 0 0
32,696 0 0	78,105 0 0	...	78,105 0 0
...	...	...	...
32,696 0 0	78,105 0 0	...	78,105 0 0
...	...	69,920 15 0	69,920 15 0
...	...	...	...
992 13 0	910 4 0	4,27 0 0	1,337 4 0
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
992 13 0	910 4 0	70,347 15 0	71,258 3 0
33,688 13 0	9,56,186 10 6	5,66,174 5 5	15,22,316 15 11

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Sub-Major and Minor heads of Appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS. (2) Unproductive Works-Working expenses.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works ...	...	...	10,30,600	9,61,748	10,30,600	9,61,748		
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works ...	2,500	...	2,60,000	2,78,660	2,62,500	2,78,660		
iiii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works...	100	705	1,83,000	1,94,322	1,83,100	1,94,322	5,59,700	6,08,199
(iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	2,500	...	17,86,600	19,05,945	17,89,100	19,06,660		
(v) Basavanna Channel System ...	...	...	20,000	14,498	20,000	14,498		
Total—XVII. I.N.E. & D. ...	5,100	705	32,80,200	33,55,173	32,85,300	33,55,878	5,59,700	6,08,199
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	20,53,700	18,36,139	...	...	20,52,700	18,36,139	...	...
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	18,03,500	19,45,039	18,03,500	19,45,039	...	...
(d) Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,600	3,71,458
(e) Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(f) Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Development Schemes ...	7,00,000	7,02,440	18,08,100	18,18,791	25,08,100	25,21,231	...	...
(h) Grants-in-aid	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	...	...
Total 18—Other Revenue ...	27,53,700	25,38,579	39,11,600	40,63,830	66,65,300	66,02,409	3,78,600	3,71,458
19. I.N.E. & D.—B. Irrigation Works.—								
(1) Works	1,83,500	1,47,748	...	...	1,83,500	1,47,748	...	...
(2) Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,000	35,451
(3) Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Development Schemes ...	3,59,000	6,31,183	...	...	3,59,000	6,31,183	...	...
Total 19 I.N.E. & D.—B. Irrigation ...	5,42,500	7,78,931	...	...	5,42,500	7,78,931	39,000	35,451
47. Misc. Departments.— d —Miscellaneous—B. Government Flying School ...	20,000	23,938	...	...	20,000	23,938	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Unproductive Works-Working expenses.—								
(i) Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works ...								
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works								
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...	25,000	18,615	38,70,000	39,82,692	...	...	38,70,000	39,82,692
(iv) Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...								
(v) Basavanna Channel System								
Total—XVII I.N.E. & D. ...	25,000	18,651	38,70,000	39,82,692	...	...	38,70,000	39,82,692
18. Other Revenue Expenditure-financed from Ordinary Revenue—Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	...	...	20,53,700	18,36,139	...	...	20,53,700	18,36,139
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	18,03,500	19,45,039	...	...	18,03,500	19,45,039
(d) Establishment	..	...	3,78,600	3,71,458	...	...	3,78,600	3,71,458
(e) Tools and Plant	65,100	76,868	65,100	76,868	...	...	65,100	76,368
(f) Suspense	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Development Schemes... ...	...	...	25,08,100	25,21,231	...	...	25,03,100	25,21,231
(h) Grants-in-aid	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	..	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total 18—Other Revenue ...	65,100	76,868	71,09,000	70,50,735	...	...	71,09,000	70,50,735
19.I.N.E. & D.—B. Irrigation Works—								
(1) Works	...	...	1,83,500	1,47,748	...	...	1,83,500	1,47,748
(2) Establishment	...	...	39,000	35,451	...	...	39,000	35,451
(3) Tools and Plant	3,14,000	1,97,024	3,14,000	1,97,024	...	...	3,14,000	1,97,024
(4) Development Schemes	...	...	3,59,000	6,31,183	...	...	3,59,000	6,31,183
Total 19—I.N.E. & D.—B. Irrigation	3,14,000	1,97,024	8,95,500	10,11,406	...	..	8,95,500	10,11,406
47. Misc. Departments.—								
d—Miscellaneous—B. Government Flying School ...	...	...	20,000	23,938	...	...	20,000	23,938

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50. Civil Works.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	53,08,100	41,95,145	11,22,000	10,55,290	64,30,100	52,50,435	...	...
Communications	21,81,500	22,92,881	52,82,443	50,46,431	74,63,943	73,39,312	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,19,675	18,59,883
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	1,27,66,725	1,28,72,586	...	...	1,27,66,725	1,28,72,586	...	...
Grant-in-Aid	6,35,000	6,12,589	...	...	6,35,000	6,12,589	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	2,08,91,325	1,99,73,291	64,04,443	61,01,721	2,72,95,768	2,60,74,922	37,19,675	18,59,883
68. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
2. Unproductive—(a) Works								
I. K. G. F. Water Works	33,400	28,117	...	...	33,400	28,117	...	...
II. Chamarajasagar & Water Works ...	11,37,400	11,46,544	...	...	11,37,400	11,46,544	...	...
Total—Works ...	11,70,800	11,74,661	...	...	11,70,800	11,74,661	...	
(b) Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,100	12,276
(c) Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Development Schemes—								
I.—Constructing new tanks and pick-ups ...	7,64,000	6,87,465	...	...	7,64,000	6,87,465	...	...
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Project.—								
(a) Constructing a Reservoir across Nugu.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Constructing an anicut across the Tunga at Sakrebyle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Constructing Masonry Dam across the Bhadra near Lakkavally.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other Works	31,23,700	32,06,123	...	...	31,23,700	32,06,123	...	...
(e) Thungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	36,50,000	36,34,356	...	...	36,50,000	36,34,356	...	1,04,651
(B) Krishnarajasagar Works ...	12,87,600	11,06,465	...	...	12,87,600	11,06,465	...	6,32,663
III. Lift Irrigation in River Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. *Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Development Schemes ...	88,25,300	86,34,409	...	...	88,25,300	86,34,409	...	7,37,314
Deduct:—Receipts and recovery on capital accounts.	—7,38,000	—10,26,581	...	...	—7,38,000	—10,26,581	...	...
Total—68. I.N.E. & D.—A. ...	92,58,100	87,82,489	...	...	92,58,100	87,82,489	17,100	7,49,590

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50. Civil Works.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	...	...	64,30,100	52,50,435	...	...	64,30,100	52,50,435
Communications	...	...	74,83,948	73,39,312	...	...	74,83,948	73,39,312
Establishment	...	...	37,19,675	18,59,883	...	...	37,19,675	18,59,883
Tools and Plant	7,90,300	6,85,062	7,90,300	6,85,062	...	...	7,90,300	6,85,062
Suspense	...	...	...	...	10,00,000	—22,36,239	10,00,000	—22,36,239
Development Schemes	...	...	1,27,66,725	1,28,72,586	...	...	1,27,66,725	1,28,72,586
Grant-in-Aid	...	...	6,35,000	6,12,589	...	...	6,35,000	6,12,589
Total—50. Civil Works ...	7,90,300	6,85,062	3,18,05,748	2,86,19,867	10,00,000	—22,36,239	3,28,05,748	2,63,83,628
68. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS. ...								
2. Unproductive—(a) Works								
I. K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	33,400	28,117	...	...	33,400	28,117
II. Chamarajasagar & Water Works ...	...	...	11,37,400	11,46,544	...	...	11,37,400	11,46,544
Total—Works ...	...	...	11,70,800	11,74,661	...	...	11,70,800	11,74,661
(b) Establishment	...	...	17,100	12,276	...	...	17,100	12,276
(c) Tools and Plant	11,00,000	10,02,098	11,00,000	10,02,098	...	...	11,00,000	10,02,098
(d) Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	—2,44,65	...	—2,44,654
(e) Development Schemes.—								
I.—Constructing new tanks and pick-ups ...	...	...	7,64,000	6,87,465	...	...	7,64,000	6,87,465
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Project —								
(a) Constructing a Reservoir across Nugu.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Constructing an anicut across the Thunga at Sakrebyle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Constructing Masonry Dam across the Bhadra near Lakkavalli.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other Works	...	...	31,23,700	32,06,123	...	...	31,23,700	32,06,123
(e) Tungabhadra Irrigation Works ...	...	...	36,50,000	36,34,356	...	...	36,50,000	36,34,356
(B) Krishnarajasagar Works ...	...	...	12,87,600	17,39,128	...	...	12,87,600	17,39,128
I .—Lift Irrigation in River Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Development Schemes ...	...	...	88,25,300	93, ,723	...	...	88,25,300	93,71,723
Deduct:—Receipts and recovery on capital accounts.	...	...	—7,38,000	—10,26,591	...	...	—7,38,000	—10,26,581
otal—68. I.N.E. & D —A. ...	11,00,000	10,02 098	1,03,75,200	1,05,34,177	...	—2,44,654	1,03,75,200	1,02,89,523

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account Works.	31,62,000	25,42,025	...	...	31,62,000	25,42,025	...	1,34,957
Deduct Receipt on Capital Account ...	—50,000	—77,141	...	...	—50,000	—77,141	...	..
(f) Development Schemes-Original Communications.	...	6,93,832	...	...	...	6,93,832	...	...
Total—81. Capital Account ...	31,12,000	31,58,716	...	...	31,12,000	31,58,716	...	1,34,937
40. Agriculture ...	20,785	20,785	...	...	20,785	20,785	...	...
40—A. Rural Development—5. Works Outlay.	2,87,605	2,87,605	...	...	2,87,605	2,87,605	...	...
Total—Service Heads ...	3,69,81,115	3,55,64,949	1,35,96,248	1,35,20,724	5,04,87,868	4,90,85,673	47,14,075	37,59,518
Debt Heads and other Sources—								
Depreciation Fund—K. G. F. Water Works	1,57,500	66,343	...	...	1,57,500	66,343	...	...
Chamarajsagara and Water Works ...	6,49,600	1,93,492	...	...	6,49,600	1,93,492	...	...
Total ...	8,07,100	2,59,835	...	...	8,07,100	2,59,835	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	10,02,922	6,43,060	10,02,922	6,43,060	...	82,670
Loans for restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,25,000	66,349	1,25,000	66,349	...	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	...	...	1,00,000	75,208	1,00,000	75,208	...	...
University Fund	5,50,035	5,42,038	...	...	5,50,035	5,42,038	...	...
Deposit Works	24,45,772	22,67,377	...	...	24,45,772	22,67,377	...	...
R. Loans to Municipalities	7,69,312	35,80,802	...	...	37,69,312	36,30,802	...	4,24,902
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds ...	36,244	36,244	...	...	36,244	36,244	...	...
Railway Cess Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Remittances—Transfers between P.W.D. Offices.	26,36,980	26,36,980	...	...	26,36,980	26,36,980	...	...
(iii) Other Remittances.—Items adjustable by Civil.	11,72,158	11,72,158	...	...	11,72,158	11,72,158	...	...
O. Unfunded debt—Mysore State Life Insurance Fund.	9,229	9,229	...	...	9,229	9,229	...	...
Adjusting Account between Central and State Governments.	18,13,036	18,13,036	...	...	18,13,036	18,13,036	...	...
Total—Debt and Remittence Heads ...	...	1,22,67,699	12,27,922	7,83,617	...	1,30,51,316	...	5,07,472
Grand Total ...	5,02,30,961	4,78,32,648	1,48,24,165	1,43,04,341	6,50,55,126	6,21,36,989	47,14,075	42,66,990

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account Works.	...	5,97,697	31,62,000	33,74,659	...	3,84,985	31,62,000	36,59,644
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	—50,000	—77,141	...	...	—50,000	—77,141
(f) Development Schemes-Original Communications.	...	...	...	6,93,832	...	...	...	6,93,832
Total—81. Capital Account ...	..	5,97,697	31,12,000	38,91,350	...	3,84,985	31,12,000	42,76,337
40. Agriculture ...	...	...	20,785	20,785	...	...	20,785	20,785
40—A. Rural Development —5. Works Outlay.	...	...	2,87,605	2,87,605	...	...	2,87,605	2,87,605
Total—Service Heads ...	22,94,400	25,77,364	5,74,95,833	5,54,22,555	10,00,000	—20,95,908	5,84,95,633	5,33,25,647
Debt Heads and other Sources.—								
Depreciation Fund—K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	1,57,500	66,343	...	...	1,57,500	66,343
Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...	...	...	6,49,600	1,93,492	...	...	6,49,600	1,93,492
Total ...	...	...	8,07,100	2,59,835	...	...	8,07,100	2,59,835
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	10,02,922	7,25,630	...	...	10,02,922	7,25,230
Loans for restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,25,000	65,349	...	...	1,25,000	65,349
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	...	...	1,00,000	75,208	...	...	1,00,000	75,208
University Fund	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deposit Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Loans to Municipalities	...	...	68,01,363	68,01,363	...	...	68,01,363	68,01,363
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Remittances—Transfers between P.W.D. Officers.	...	...	26,36,980	26,36,980	...	...	26,36,980	26,36,980
(iii) Other Remittances—Items adjustable by Civil.	...	...	11,72,158	11,72,158	...	...	11,72,158	11,72,158
O. Unfunded debt—Mysore State Life Insurance Fund.	...	...	9,229	9,229	...	...	9,229	9,229
Adjusting Account between Central and State Government.	...	...	18,13,036	18,13,036	...	...	18,13,036	18,13,036
Total—Debt and Remittance Heads ...	...	...	...	1,35,58,788	...	...	1,13,95,225	1,35,58,788
Grand Total ...	22,94,400	25,77,364	7,20,63,601	6,89,81,343	10,00,000	—20,95,908	7,30,63,601	6,68,85,435

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, Expenditure during

Sl. No.	District	Opening Balance		Receipts	
		Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	1,13,675	1,26,314	7,58,198	7,38,455
2	Mysore	1,42,736	2,20,347	7,78,261	8,12,358
3	Kolar	1,36,770	2,26,360	9,85,365	9,12,001
4	Tumkur	1,67,209	1,31,241	8,36,460	11,13,197
5	Hassan	3,03,038	1,57,455	7,18,824	9,27,649
6	Mandya	1,04,080	1,79,040	7,24,387	6,17,159
7	Chitaldrug	76,177	1,69,836	10,36,332	11,18,813
8	Chikmagalur	*1,46,282	2,77,023	5,51,701	7,72,686
9	Shimoga	...	2,56,132	...	11,65,597
	Total ...	11,89,967	17,43,748	64,19,468	81,77,815

Chickmagalur District. *This figure was not furni-hed last year.

III.

and Closing Balance of Several Municipalities in the State 1954-55.

Total		Expenditure		Closing Balance	
Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals	Estimate	Actuals
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,71,873	8,64,769	7,61,959	6,52,928	1,09,914	2,11,841
9,20,997	10,32,705	7,97,384	7,92,990	1,23,613	2,39,715
11,22,135	11,38,361	9,72,982	9,18,592	1,49,153	2,19,769
10,03,669	12,44,438	8,46,459	10,60,175	1,57,210	1,84,263
10,21,862	10,85,104	9,19,389	8 92,012	1,02,473	1,93,092
8,28,407	7,96,199	6,87,818	5,80,137	1,40,589	2,16,062
11,12,509	12,88,649	10,16,492	11,52,280	96,107	1,36,369
7,27,963	10,49,609	5,61,896	8,18,584	1,66,087	2,31,025
...	14,21,729	...	10,66,406	...	3,55,323
76,09,435	93,21,563	65,64,379	79,34,104	10,45,086	19,87,459

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115, (b) 117 118 and 119 (c) (d) 120	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	136 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	15	44	59
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	3	4	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	16	7	23
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	22	20	42
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	104	106
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	4	6	10
10	149, 153A, to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	58	537	595
		Total ...	120	722	842
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	1	4
		Total ...	3	1	4
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	6	31	37
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	31	37
	Class IV	*Minor offences against the person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	8	5	13
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	200	640	840
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	15	21
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	477	1,313	1,790
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	691	1,973	2,664
		Carried over ...	820	2,727	3,547

IV.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the calendar year 1954-55.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number pending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	14	11	31	1	...	...	...
...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
1	3	13	6	...	...	...	...
...	1	12	6	23	...	...	...
2	...	32	60	12	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2	21	117	427	28	...	...	...
7	43	193	530	69	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	23	1	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	23	1	12	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...
9	46	516	55	198	16	...	...
...	1	14	1	5	...	...	...
110	127	989	161	427	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	175	1,477	218	633	42	...	...
126	219	1,697	749	714	42	...	...

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	820	2,727	3,547
	Class V	Minor offences against property.			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	63	89	152
19	405 to 408 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	18	56	74
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	43	151	194
		Total ...	124	296	420
	Class VI	Other offences not specified above.			
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	7	28	35
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	13	63	76
25	504 and 505 to 110...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	61	182	243
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	22	832	854
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	17	26	43
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	2	2
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	45	62	107
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivilous and vexatious charges (complaints).	22	27	49
32	514 Cr.P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	24	94	118
		Total	211	1,316	1,527
		Security for keeping peace.			
33	(a) 107 C P.C. (b) 109 C.P.C. (c) C.P.C.	Offences under Special or Local laws not cognizable by the police and good behaviour. Offences under special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	(a) 13 (b) 22 (c) 8 1,074	16 183 49 13,130	29 205 57 14,204
		Total ...	1,117	13,378	14,495
		Grand Total ...	2,272	17,717	19,989

IV.—(*contd.*)

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
126	219	1,697	749	714	42	...	...
...	30	28	34	60	...	...	...
11	1	18	16	28	...	...	...
...	10	97	26	61	...	...	...
11	41	143	76	149	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	8	7	15	...	...	...
4	12	27	4	28	1	...	...
8	15	138	41	41	...	...	...
5	21	13	807	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	20	7	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	2	62	19	19	...	...	...
..	6	6	21	16	...	...	...
9	16	22	45	26	...	...	...
34	76	293	964	169	1	...	...
...	...	19	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	96	82	27	...	...	...
...	4	8	26	19	...	...	...
164	465	2,590	10,102	878	5	...	...
164	469	2,713	10,210	934	5	...	...
335	805	4,846	11,999	1,956	48	...	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Nature and Value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1954-55.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled or remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,395	8,762	22,275	23,311	1,035	980	31,705	33,053	22,943	23,716	8,762	9,337
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	2,041	1,907	5,634	5,263	282	209	7,957	7,379	6,050	5,451	1,907	1,928
District Courts ...	502	628	816	459	42	22	1,360	1,109	732	606	628	503
Total ...	10,938	11,297	28,725	29,033	1,359	1,211	41,022	41,541	29,725	29,773	11,297	11,768

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be ascertained in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	1,03,69770 5 0	2,857	18,591	1,863	8,033	9,222	2,944	1,531	...	1,581	7,122	9,059	207	7,328	67,97,778 5 10	168·31
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	44,02,538 15 8	231	4,816	216	1,599	2,811	32	562	239	20	1,930	1,884	127	1,510	39,27,124 14 10	169·17
District Courts ...	42,60,457 7 4	55	345	59	1	287	2	5	135	26	169	316	6	115	30,24,148 8 1	235·99
Total ...	1,90,32,766 12 0	3,143	23,752	2,138	9,633	12,320	2,978	2,098	377	1,627	9,221	11,259	340	8,953	1,37,49,051 12 9	168·01

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Registrations	Receipts.	Expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	(a) Superintendence (Head Office).	...	...	26,372 7 0
	(b) District charges ...	...	...	
1	Mysore	31,356	1,80,663 6 0	78,184 4 0
	Yelandur	1,615	5,629 7 0	4,608 6 0
2	Bangalore	43,185	2,96,211 11 0	90,733 13 6
3	Kolar	24,217	93,661 15 6	55,929 9 0
4	Tumkur	26,455	1,05,346 2 6	62,871 2 3
5	Mandya	24,177	1,11,053 15 6	50,989 15 9
6	Hassan	18,606	3,966 4 0	50,088 14 9
7	Shimoga	8,346	54,466 12 6	28,139 1 0
8	Chikmagalur	5,839	45,069 13 6	21,365 3 9
9	Chitaldrug	10,988	59,791 2 6	26,070 1 4
10	Bellary	12,507	55,485 11 6	49,538 10 3
	Total ...	2,10,291	10,91,355 5 6	5,41,831 8 7

Statement showing the aggregate value of transactions

Sl. No.	Name of District	Valuation of Property of Registered deeds 1953-54			Valuation of Property of Registered deeds 1954-55		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Mysore ...	3,58,12,950	2	7	2,22,12,643	10	1
2	Bangalore ...	8,41,11,632	0	0	4,38,42,498	0	0
3	Kolar ...	1,25,76,257	15	11	1,02,37,679	3	11
4	Tumkur ...	1,77,14,430	12	8	1,15,67,298	13	2
5	Mandya ...	1,77,14,231	13	5	1,21,99,694	7	9
6	Hassan ...	1,35,53,364	10	7	1,04,39,432	7	7
7	Shimoga ...	89,67,436	13	7	69,20,501	5	10
8	Chickmagalur ...	79,18,646	5	8	82,05,438	7	0
9	Chitaldrug ...	1,00,71,086	14	1	67,47,323	4	9
10	Bellary ...	42,92,187	0	0	1,19,10,361	0	0
	Total ...	21,27,32,227	8	1	14,42,82,870	12	1

APPENDIX VII.—Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1954-55.

District	Bulls over three years								Cows over three years				
	Cattle				Buffaloes				Cattle				
	Breeding Bulls	Working Bullocks	Other Bulls	Total	Breeding Bulls	Working Bulls	Other Bulls	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore ...	1,631	1 42,230	16,946	1,60,807	1,221	2,349	793	4,463	88,728	1,32,263	45,253	1,07,162	8,496
Kolar ...	2,401	1,84,685	14,836	2,01,722	1 668	4,690	965	7,323	49,734	84,377	24,773	61,175	4,326
Tumkur ...	803	2,21,780	14.061	2,35,644	988	8,350	1,08	10.426	61,933	1,03,830	30,800	47,c40	3,882
Mysore ...	951	2,15,107	18,616	2,34,674	777	980	547	2,3 4	67,799	1,09,6 5	37,33 2	48,959	4,686
Mandya ...	768	1,02,585	7,113	1,10,466	1,058	1,098	531	2,687	29,275	52,454	19,343	51,040	2,499
Hassan ...	764	1,69,329	11,618	1,81,711	1,024	2,359	693	4,076	56,801	1,02,390	34,941	36,841	3,641
Shimoga ..	2,637	1,55,373	18,207	1,76,217	1,452	10,645	1,232	13,329	51,418	79,927	26,338	1,068	3,127
Chikmagalur ...	760	1,03,096	9,514	1,13,370	882	6,170	710	7,762	38,269	53,117	19,081	1,184	1,700
Chitaldrug ...	2,007	1,85,175	9,804	1,96,986	1,951	5,581	1,182	8,714	35,726	68,192	18,129	3,392	2,177
Grand Total ..	12,522	14,79 360	1,19,715	16,11,597	11,021	42,222	7,741	60,984	4,74,683	7,87,305	2,55,890	3,53,662	34 .87

District	Cows over three years							1 to 3 years					
	Cattle	Buffaloes						Cattle			Buffaloes		
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bangalore ...	3,76,904	42,965	38,925	9,255	884	1,465	93,494	57,393	72,540	1,29,933	8,810	20,534	29,344
Kolar ...	2,24,385	31.781	30,878	7,704	599	1,215	72,177	47,252	51,957	99,209	9,195	20,136	29.231
Tumkur ..	2.48,286	29,583	32,462	8,081	714	1.031	71,871	51,340	52,881	1,04,201	10,430	19,177	29,547
Mysore ...	2,63,431	29,778	36,157	9,335	507	887	76,664	47,717	50,776	98,493	6,325	15,492	21,817
Mandya ..	1,55,611	30,10:	34,540	9,431	752	1,130	75,954	21,852	24,680	46,532	4,623	16,203	20,826
Hassan ...	3,34,615	25,679	32,782	8,781	546	805	68,643	39,435	47.435	86,870	6,828	16,574	23.402
Shimoga ...	1,61,878	28,719	36,391	8,821	445	737	75,103	42,952	44,463	87,4 5	9,911	17,254	27,165
Chikmagalur ...	1,13,351	13,028	16,572	4,222	197	507	34,526	26,221	26,812	53,033	4,877	7,549	12,426
Chitaldrug ...	1,27,716	35,410	45,606	10,611	563	1,237	93,427	35,274	35,290	70,564	13,409	26,343	39,752
	19,06,177	2,67,044	3,04,303	76,191	5,207	9,014	6,61,719	3,69,436	4,06,714	7,76,150	74,308	1,59,292	2,33,510

APPENDIX VII—(*contd.*)

District	Under one year						Sheep						
	Cattle			Buffaloes			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Bangalore ...	32,713	34,443	67,156	5,601	11,118	16,719	25,376	41,951	89,807	1,31,758	36,439	1,15,522	1,51,961
Kolar ...	20,448	23,133	43,576	5,214	9,592	14,806	52,339	53,644	1,25,055	1,78,699	48,403	1,84,377	2,32,780
Tumkur ..	26,005	26,748	52,753	6,875	10,638	17,513	74,966	71,890	1,72,222	2,44,112	61,699	2,68,078	3,29,777
Mysore ...	26,988	27,082	54,070	4,710	8,253	12,963	13,697	37,797	69,050	1,06,847	28,076	80,919	1,08,995
Mandya ...	13,110	14,232	27,342	4,771	9,879	14,650	27,094	42,865	1,10,807	1,53,612	33,881	1,57,732	1,91,613
Hassan ...	28,342	25,163	48,505	5,712	8,740	14,452	15,951	32,002	60,938	92,940	28,923	84,698	1,13,621
Shimoga ...	20,740	23,219	43,959	6,155	8,964	15,119	2,893	3,117	6,866	9,983	2,584	9,668	12,252
Chikmagalur ...	15,936	15,847	31,783	3,154	4,407	7,561	3,667	8,974	18,712	27,686	7,115	23,549	30,664
Chitaldrug ...	12,289	13,742	26,031	7,531	11,616	19,147	38,365	37,153	93,432	1,30,585	30,456	1,75,731	2,06,187
Grand Total ..	1,91,566	2,03,609	3,95,175	49,723	83,207	1,32,930	2,56,093	3,29,393	7,46,889	10 76,282	2,77,576	11,00,274	13,77,850

District	Goats						Horses					
	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years			1 to 3 years			Over 3 years	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Up to one year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
...	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Bangalore ...	34,975	34,782	73,323	1,08,105	30,942	94,335	1,25,277	2,278	570	324	894	878	822
Kolar ..	37,209	34,582	70,459	1,05,041	30,882	93,183	1,24,015	1,522	172	183	355	244	341
Tumkur ...	40,618	38,227	82,280	1,20,507	27,937	96,550	1,24,487	1,549	245	262	507	250	505
Mysore ...	19,834	35,710	69,384	1,05,085	27,872	71,915	99,787	1,150	210	230	440	444	401
Mandya	22,394	20,923	51,422	72,345	13,399	58,946	72,345	1,496	159	202	361	165	182
Hassan ...	15,973	24,759	42,626	67,455	17,785	45,342	63,127	1,272	243	257	500	355	411
Shimoga ...	5,130	7,273	12,740	20,013	4,697	22,219	26,916	394	124	89	213	225	162
Chikmagalur ...	4,229	6,651	11,132	17,783	4,869	13,717	18,586	317	50	46	96	75	82
Chitaldrug ...	15,818	16,663	37,752	54,415	13,660	50,875	64,535	1,142	324	350	674	361	565
Grand Total ...	1,96,180	2,19,561	4,51,188	6,70,749	1,71,993	5,47,082	7,19,075	10,870	2,097	1,943	4,040	2,997	3,471

APPENDIX VII—(*concld.*)

District	Horses		Donkeys						Other Animals			*Poultry	
	Over 3 years	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years							
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mules	Camels	Pigs	Hens	Cocks
...	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Bangalore ...	1,700	454	1,405	2,181	3,526	2,175	3,957	6,132	169	137	11,950	2,37,440	98,960
Kolar ...	586	460	1,297	1,747	3,044	2,131	3,492	5,623	50	...	26,070	2,12,447	83,208
Tumkur ...	755	321	1,064	1,395	2,459	1,875	2,888	4,763	38	2	16,526	1,46,477	62,410
Mysore ...	845	115	346	582	928	748	1,062	1,810	27	20	3,638	1,43,824	60,216
Mandya ...	247	261	606	940	1,546	1,008	1,743	2,751	12	...	5,489	1,62,284	61,579
Hassan ...	766	90	264	438	702	352	631	983	2	...	8,788	1,30,043	60,901
Shimoga ...	387	30	58	84	142	224	203	427	6	...	2,929	90,656	46,813
Chikmagalur ...	157	18	165	47	212	503	103	606	...	...	9,244	60,664	36,353
Chitaldrug ...	926	148	577	659	1,236	1,388	1,610	2,998	9	3	4,243	55,086	22,191
Grand Total ...	6,468	1,897	5,782	8,013	13,795	10,404	15,689	26,093	313	162	88,877	12,81,921	5,32,631

District	*Poultry				Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines	Electric Pumps	Tractors	Ghanis	
	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power	Worked by Bullocks				Seers and less	More than 5 seers
...	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Bangalore ...	3,11,665	5,810	1,570	1,250	1,32,032	20,933	44,106	153	908	63	498	31	120	293
Kolar ...	3,12,136	3,371	1,250	896	1,21,964	10,064	40,147	105	1,102	129	701	15	31	399
Tumkur ...	1,78,077	1,691	491	522	1,49,911	2,179	40,505	86	645	105	141	7	209	444
Mysore ...	2,13,600	1,490	820	527	1,44,474	9,727	49,262	182	498	79	34	10	57	72
Mandya ...	1,91,057	2,573	497	1,249	1,10,425	7,988	25,913	29	435	39	15	45	191	147
Hassan ...	1, 8,994	1,667	518	851	1,14,725	1,124	24,441	11	388	46	10	8	117	90
Shimoga ...	1,33,206	1,352	440	483	79,486	5,175	32,538	46	1,588	25	4	77	4	28
Chikmagalur ..	1,06,693	657	234	360	56,474	2,664	14,424	10	106	39	6	34	24	9
Chitaldrug ...	61,987	71,441	413	235	96,451	7,213	31,432	55	471	128	128	105	71	57
Grand Total ...	17,07,415	20,052	6,233	6,373	10,05,942	60,067	3,02,763	677	6,097	653	1,537	332	824	1,547

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens or ducklings is the ability to breed.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

Particulars	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 University including Research Departments	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Research Institutions ...	2	2	433	459	415	398
3 Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges— Men ...	19	22	13,977	14,028	12,114	13,087
Do Women ...	3	3	1,872	2,014	1,627	1,804
Professional Colleges.						
4 Education	2	2	102	238	95	227
5 Engineering	4	4	2,384	2,528	2,202	2,318
6 Technology	1	1	126	121	100	107
7 Medicine	1	1	516	536	455	486
8 Law	1	2	260	334	242	294
9 Agriculture	1	1	107	145	87	88
10 Commerce	2	2	1,040	1,183	944	1,064
11 Oriental (Samskrita) ...	5	5	981	1,209	854	997
Total for Collegiate Education and Research.	42	46	21,798	22,795	19,135	20,865
II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
I Secondary Education.						
1 High Schools for Boys Military	1	1	180	156	172	148
Do Others	203	208	59,466	66,037	53,238	58,836
Do Girls	42	47	14,730	15,625	13,524	14,336
2 Senior Basic Schools	8	9	1,586	1,731	1,412	1,371
3 Middle School—Boys	622	632	1,04,375	1,08,967	91,053	91,979
Do ,, Girls	110	117	22,574	25,125	19,867	21,389
Total for Secondary ...	986	1,014	2,02,911	2,17,691	1,79,266	1,88,059
Primary Education.						
Junior Basic Schools ...	115	124	8,566	9,657	6,787	7,288
Primary Schools—Boys ...	10,638	10,671	5,87,702	6,30,905	4,63,350	4,82,989
Do Girls ..	603	607	69,947	74,903	56,463	59,179
Total for Primary Schools ...	11,356	11,402	6,66,215	7,15,465	5,26,600	5,49,456
Total for School Education ...	12,342	12,416	8,69,126	9,33,156	7,05,866	7,37,515
III. SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1 Training Institutions—Men ...	9	9	1,573	1,513	1,393	1,340
Do Women ...	4	5	416	465	396	435
2 Technical Schools ...	7	8	1,811	2,183	1,437	1,919
3 Industrial Schools ...	14	15	957	1,152	830	1,000
4 Agricultural Schools ...	2	2	103	121	100	101
5 Commercial Schools ...	68	68	5,739	6,939	4,960	5,801
6 Samskrita Schools ...	79	81	2,321	2,250	2,020	1,928
7 Schools for the Handicapped ...	1	1	79	94	71	89
8 Engineering ...	1	1	464	455	440	400
9 Medicine ...	2	2	712	828	660	782
10 Nursery Schools ...	64	67	3,747	3,976	3,022	3,121
11 Others (Music, Physical Edn., and Fine Arts).	11	11	811	915	697	751
Total for Special Education ...	262	270	19,733	20,891	16,026	17,667
Grand Total for Public Institutions.	12,646	12,732	9,09,657	9,76,842	7,41,027	7,75,585
IV. LITERARY CLASSES—Men.	2,136	1,229	55,938	22,016	28,776	19,780
Women	260	192	3,648	2,937	2,918	2,643
Total ...	2,396	1,421	39,586	24,953	31,694	22,423
Grand Total of all Institutions.	15,042	14,153	9,49,243	1,00,1,795	7,72,721	7,98,470
Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	15,042	14,153	9,49,243	1,00,1,795	7,72,721	7,98,470
UNRECOGNISED.	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL ...	15,042	14,153	9,49,243	1,00,1,795	7,72,721	7,98,470

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1954-55.

Expenditure met from							
Central Government funds	State Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Grand Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,29,526	1,22,000	...	...	50,171	...	1,90,136	19,91,833
...	15,09,984	...	...	9,74,952	12,075	43,762	25,40,773
...	1,80,809	...	...	1,13,165	...	21,188	3,15,162
...	46,506	...	...	21,776	...	...	68,282
...	2,51,052	...	...	2,56,802	...	...	5,07,854
...	94,551	...	...	7,868	...	2,351	1,04,770
...	2,14,046	...	...	56,898	...	5,356	2,76,300
...	20,635	...	...	52,339	...	3,845	76,819
...	1,17,843	...	...	9,720	...	...	1,27,563
...	56,457	...	...	58,720	...	7,275	1,22,452
...	1,63,380	400	...	...	...	21,293	1,85,073
16,29,526	27,77,263	400	...	16,02,411	12,075	2,95,206	63,16,881
1,57,640	...	...	...	48,520	...	...	2,06,160
...	19,18,545	2,57,035	5,43,444	15,03,127	1,17,791	2,65,847	46,05,789
...	5,07,727	...	23,456	3,19,280	29,571	1,63,289	10,43,323
...	35,28,015	...	1,225	1,08,131	1,00,115	1,28,189	38,65,675
...	7,98,558	...	...	59,229	33,410	45,379	9,36,576
1,57,640	67,52,845	2,57,035	5,68,125	20,38,287	2,80,887	6,02,704	1,06,57,523
...	2,73,863	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,863
2,30,170	1,36,80,663	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,10,833
...	17,33,807	...	...	...	...	...	17,33,807
2,30,170	1,56,88,333	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,18,503
3,87,810	2,24,41,178	2,57,035	5,68,125	20,38,287	2,80,887	6,02,704	2,65,76,026
26,700	6,22,046	...	...	2,085	...	3,121	6,53,952
...	1,00,915	...	...	10,345	611	252	1,12,123
...	5,17,084	...	...	89,094	...	17,529	6,23,707
51,212	1,61,831	...	...	...	4,937	19,012	2,36,992
...	11,086	...	...	...	...	...	11,086
...	16,503	...	...	1,73,342	...	48,665	2,28,510
...	29,312	...	...	...	1,557	1,020	31,889
...	84,030	...	...	144	...	1,519	85,693
...	79,078	...	...	19,932	...	...	99,010
...	1,53,245	...	...	42,447	...	...	1,95,692
...	42,051	...	...	...	...	...	42,051
...	28,174	120	1,035	6,360	1,256	7,423	44,368
77,912	17,95,355	120	1,035	3,43,749	8,361	98,541	23,25,073
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,15,805	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,805
...	12,864	...	...	...	...	...	12,864
...	1,28,669	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,669
20,95,218	2,71,42,465	2,57,555	5,69,160	39,84,447	3,01,323	9,96,451	353,46,649
21,36,216	67,61,894	...	43,672	5,73,649	1,77,863	26,36,242	123,29,536
42,31,464	3,39,04,359	2,57,555	6,12,832	45,58,096	4,79,186	36,32,693	476,76,185
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,31,464	3,39,04,359	2,57,555	6,12,832	45,58,096	4,79,186	36,32,693	476,76,185

INDEX

PAGES

A

Acts and Rules—General 23
Accidental fires 35
Agriculture—
Administration of the — Department 108
Agricultural Farms 108
Agricultural Education 108
Agricultural manurial experiments 110
Agricultural Societies 137
Alienation 224
Amelioration of Depressed Classes 53
Amrit Mahal Cattle 120
Animal Husbandry Services 117
Anthrax 118
Anti-corruption measures 216
Apex Bank 134
Archæology 201
Area under occupation and area cropped 89
Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore 147

B

Bangalore City Corporation 56
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ... 54
Beggar Relief Works 49
Bills 13, 14
Birth-rate 172
Boy Scouts 189
Bee Keeping 113
Breeding Station 119
Budget Session 16
Buildings 161
Bureau of Epidemiology 169
Bureau of Health Education 169

C

Central Banks 135
Central Industrial Workshop 146
Central Statistical Department 220
Civil Justice 42
Civil Supplies 103

	PAGES
Concessions to—	
—Depressed Classes	53
Convicts	44
Convocation	192
Co-operation	138
Cotton	111
Provincial Co-operative Conference	136
Co-operative Societies—	134
Agricultural Credit—	137
Non-agricultural Credit—	137
Employees'—	
House Building—	139
Corporation of the City of Bangalore	56
Corruption measures	217
Courts—	
Criminal Appeals	37
—Courts	38, 41
—Justice	37
—Offence	39
—Reference	38
—Revision	38
Criminal Tribe	35

D

Dichromate Factory	146
Darkhasts	225
Davangere Municipality	62
Death-rate	172
District Boards	63
Department of Food Production	99
Distribution of Food Grains	96
Drug	105

E

Education—	183
—Primary	185
—of Depressed Classes	186
—of Muslims	187
—of Women	188
Efficiency Audit	215
Encouragement to Authors	190
Expenditure on Education	191
Electrical Department—	
Administration of the—	164
Power Generation and Lighting Installations ...	164
Elephant	130
Epidemic Diseases Hospital	181
Evacuees	218
Execution of Decrees	43
Epigraphy	202

	PAGES
Economic Development and Planning	150
Excise—	71
—Offences	75
—Licenses	72
Exploitation—	
Fuel	128
Sandal	127
Timber	128
Exports and Imports	72, 141
Examinations	189

F

Factory—	
Electric	145
Silk Filature	149
Porcelain	146
Soap	145
Finance	69
Finger Print Bureau	35
Food Production	99
Food Supplies	95
Fuel — Food Department	99
Forest Department—	
Administration of the —	124
Forests—	124
Forest Revenue	129
Timber	128
Fuel	127
Sandalwood	127
Free Grazing—	
— in the State Forests	125

G

Gardens	208
General	1–12
Geology	199
Gold—	
—Output of—	199
Government Press	203
Grow More Food Scheme	225

H

Housing Scheme	139
Health Training Centre	163
Hessarghatta Grass Farm	121
High Court	37, 42
His Highness	10

	PAGES
Horticulture	206
Home Industries	144
Hospitals	173–181
Hydro-Electric Works, Jog	164
Hill Stations	115, 209
Horticultural Education	206

I

Import and Exports	72, 141
Infant Mortality	58
Inam Villages	91
Inam Settlement	92
Industries—	
Administration of the—Department	141
Chamarajendra Technical Institute	
Industrial—	
—Workshop, Central	146
Insurance—Education	144
Mysore Government Life —	79
Insolvency Proceedings	43
Iron and Steel Works	148
Irrigation Works	163
Implements Factory	146

J

Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute	194
Jog Power Scheme	164
Juvenile offender	40
Jain Basties	230
Juvenile offenders	40

K

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board	61
Koramangala Farm	208
Kunigal Stud Farm	123

L

Labour Associations	155
Labour—	153
See Wages	92
— Disputes	153
— Welfare	154
Land Mortgage Bank	135
Land Records—	89
Administration of the — Department	89
Land Revenue	223

PAGES

Legislative Assembly—
Consideration of Bills 13
— Enactments and Notifications 23
Legislative Council 16
Legislative Enactment 19
Lal-bagh 207
Life Insurance 79
Live-Stock Section 121
Loans and Advances 227
Libraries 190

M

Malaria 171
Marketing Department 181
Medical Inspection 177
Mental Hospital 177, 180
Measures—
Anti-corruption 216
Motor Vehicles Act 37
Motor Insurance 81
Mulberry 114
Municipalities 66
Museum 193
Muzrai 228
Mysore City Improvement Trust Board 60
Mysore City Municipal Council 59
Mysore Government Life Insurance 79
Mysore Sugar Company 71
Mysore Mines 200

N

National Extension Service 116, 138
Natural Regeneration 126

O

Occupational Institutes 194–197
Occupied Area and Tenure 89
Ophthalmic Hospital 181

P

Paddy 95
Parks 207
Police—
Administration of the — Department 33
Police Training School 34
Village Police 35

	PAGES
Porcelain Factory	146
Posts and Telegraphs	150
Prohibition	36
Prisoners—	
Education of —	44
Prisons—	
Administration of the — Department	44
Public Health—	
Births	172, 173
Deaths	172, 173
Public Instruction	183
Public Service Commission	210
Public Works	159
Purchase—	
Stores — Committee	209
Prosecution	78

R

Ragi	98, 110
Rice	98
Resolution	15, 16, 18
Rainfall	107
Rationing	95
Record of Rights	227
Recruitment to Public Service	210
Registration—	
Administration of the—Department	47
Revenue and Finance	69
Rinderpest	117
Regional Employment Exchange	219
Roads	160
Rules and Notifications, etc.	23
Rural Drive	51
Rural Water Supply	52
Refugee Rehabilitation	218

S

Sales-Tax	76
Sandalwood Oil Factory	146
Sanitary Board—	
See Kolar Gold Fields	61
Serum Institute	121
Sericulture	113
Scholarships	188, 193
Shankara Park	229
Sri Srikanteswaraswamy	229
Sringeri Mutt	229

	PAGES
Stores Purchase Committee	209
Sessions Cases	40
Sheep Breeding	122, 123, 124
Shikars	130
Soap Factory	145
Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute	147
Stamps	84
Stationery Depot	205
Stipendiary Magistrates	40
Survey	89
Sugar	71
Sugar Company, Mandya	71

T

Takkavi Loans	227
Tanks—	
—Chowthayi	228
Technical Education	194
Toddy	73
Tours—	
— of His Highness the Maharaja	10
Trade—	
—Imports and Exports	141
Transfers of Land	92
Transport	166
Tunga Bhadra	162

U

University—	
—Convocation	192
—Courses	192

V

Vaccination	172
Vaccine Institute	172
Vidhana Soudha	161
Village Panchayets—	
Administration of the—	51
Water Supply to —	52
Vital Statistics	172

W

Wages—	
See Labour	92
Water Supply—Rural	52
Weather and Crops	107

PAGES

Weaving Factory 144, 149
Workshop—
Central Industrial 146
Workmen's Compensation 156
Woollen Mills 142

Y

Yarn 103

Z

Zoo 208
Zoology 194

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